

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

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ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE.

THE interest excited by the Parnell Commission is without precedent in recent history, and not without cause. For a great political issue has been transferred from the platform to the law court, and on both sides it is agreed—in spite of some feeble disclaimers—that the fate of Home Rule at next General Election will be decided by the three judges. It resembles the ancient trial by ordeal of battle more than anything else. Nothing could be more absurd than the idea that the right or wrong of anything could be satisfactorily decided by the issue of a personal combat in the lists, but the idea was regarded by our ancestors for centuries as most natural and reasonable. Hence the guilt and innocence of accused parties and the claims to disputed lands were constantly relegated to the arbitrament of a duel between two champions, and every one acquiesced in the result of the combat as rightly decisive of the controversy. We are now witnessing a reversion to the old method. The *Times*, having accused Mr. PARNELL of foul treason and complicity in murder, has had its challenge accepted. The lists will open next week, and for two months the great combat will go on. At the end of that time, if the *Times* is overthrown, the Unionist cause will simply go under. Mr. GLADSTONE will return to power at the head of a large majority, and Ireland will get Home Rule. If, on the other hand, Mr. PARNELL is convicted of having written these letters, the authenticity of which he repudiated, then the Unionists will triumph, and the concession of Home Rule will be postponed until the Irish have a leader who is not branded as a liar, and proved to be a secret instigator of the assassins whom he publicly condemned. All the talk on platforms is superfluous. M.P.'s must speak, we suppose, but their speeches are waste of breath. The great cause of Home Rule versus Coercion will be decided not by speeches and demonstrations on platforms in the country but by the result of combats at close quarters in the witness-box of the law courts.

We venture to hope, therefore, that the three judges will not be inclined to exert their prerogative with severity in punishing all comments on the great issue as contempt of court while the Commission is sitting. The future relations of Ireland to the Empire hinge upon the result of the proceedings which are about to open before them. The evidence will be voluminous and discursive: without the constant comments and elucidation of the trained journalist the public is certain to be confused—as hopelessly for instance, as it was by the severe prohibition of all newspaper comment upon the TICH-BORNE case. If the newspapers had been allowed to follow with their comments and analysis the progress of that leviathan trial, we should have been spared the subsequent craze of Kenealyism. We do not ask the judges to sanction comments calculated to render it difficult for them to conduct their inquiries. But we do venture to hope that they will allow a wise latitude in considering the comments which the press will feel bound to make on the case as it progresses. There are so many side issues which can be profitably discussed by the press without trenching upon the vital question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, that it will be hard lines indeed if we are all to be gagged till Christmas upon the only topic on which the public care to hear anything.

As one of the side issues upon which it will be almost impossible for the press to preserve silence, we may mention the question of the obligation under which good citizens lie as to the violation of confidences in the witness-box. Take the *Times*, for instance. When the O'DONNELL case began, the Attorney-General declared that no consideration would induce his clients to say who had given them the famous letters in dispute. His words were—

The danger from dynamite and assassination is not yet over. And be the consequences what they may to the proprietors of the *Times* they will not expose any of the persons from whom they may have received these documents to the risk they know they would incur within a few hours of their names being known—of danger to their persons or their lives.

As will be seen from an announcement which we make elsewhere, Mr. BUCKLE, Mr. WALTER, and Mr. MACDONALD are to be put in the witness box and interrogated as to how they got the letters from whom they received them, and in short, they will be asked to do exactly that which they said they never would

do. Now should the *Times* break confidence with its informants, they will on their own showing expose them to risk of assassination. Yet if they refuse to afford the court all the information in their possession, they will not get their certificate, and they may all have to go to gaol for contempt of court. The spectacle of the *Times* edited from Holloway Gaol would be edifying indeed. But are we all to be precluded from discussing this moot point of journalistic ethics on penalty of being committed for contempt of court? Suppose, for instance, the *Times*, for the sake of its certificate and to escape the penalties of a sojourn in the Northern heights of London, were to deliver up the person or persons to the vengeance of the assassin, would it be contempt of court if a newspaper were to print what every human being would be saying—namely, that the infamy of a paper which put these letters in circulation was nothing to the infamy of the journalist who, after pledging his word of honour not to reveal the identity of his informants, breaks faith to save his own skin? We do not want to be guilty of contempt. So we will only put the question hypothetically. But what good could conceivably result from preventing the printing of an expression of opinion from which outside Printing House-square there could not be any dissent, and what harm could possibly result from the publication of a remark so obvious and so true? As this case is but one among many that will arise, we venture to hope that the three judges will show a wise liberality in their construction of what constitutes contempt of court.

JAPANESE JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER.)

TOKYŌ, August 15, 1888.

A JAPANESE policeman was never known to smile, but when he finds it necessary to proceed to the extreme step of arresting a law-breaker his face becomes clouded over with a pall of sorrow and solemnity that would do credit to an Irish undertaker taking the coffin-measurement of an arch-bishop. Grasping the offender firmly with one hand, with the other he extracts from an invisible pocket of great capacity a roll of strong cord.

THE POLITE POLICE OF MIKADOLAND.

Whispering polite and minute directions in the ear of the victim, who obeys them with scrupulous consideration for the feelings of his captor, he winds the cord several times round his waist and then attaches his wrists in optical contact with the small of his back. Six feet of cord remain, the policeman grasps the loose end, and bowing to the prisoner with an "After you, Sir," the pair march away in a touching union of sadness and security. The neighbourhood is paralyzed during the performance, business is suspended, traffic is stopped, and the bob-tailed top-knot of *Bo-chan* the baby stands straight up from his cranium in alarm and disapprobation. But the moment the polite policeman and his politer prey have disappeared round the corner, all the spectators burst out laughing simultaneously, and two minutes afterwards the affair is forgotten by everybody except baby *Bo-chan's* brother, who inaugurates a series of abortive attempts to tie up the astonished and indignant cat, quite oblivious of the fact that the spider-and-fly manoeuvre he has just witnessed requires for its successful accomplishment the coöperation of both parties. "Why on earth doesn't the Japanese policeman use handcuffs?" I give it up. I send you a picture of one of the 3,506 polite policemen of TokyŌ, and four instantaneous photographs I took during my trip through the prisons.



A JAPANESE "BOBBY."

THE ECLECTICISM OF THE JAPANESE.

It is when the time for his regular trial comes that the English or American investigator who has been following the offender's career finds himself on unfamiliar ground. But the unfamiliarity of it is far from being Japanese or Oriental, and to a Frenchman it would be home, sweet

home. For the eclecticism of Japan, in proving all our Western institutions and holding fast to those which seem to her good, results here at the centre of government in what looks like an international hodge-podge, until one has learned to appreciate the national principle which has produced it. Thus when you visit one of the purely political offices, say the Foreign Office, you find yourself in an English atmosphere and you speak English. When you visit the University, on the other hand, you find all the bottles of the Medical School labelled in German, the inscriptions over the patients' beds in Latin and German, and unless you know Japanese you must speak German to be understood.

FRANCE IN JAPAN.

The Department of Police, again, is modelled entirely upon the French system and you must speak French there if you are a visitor, and be tried in the French style if you are a prisoner. So I am conducted to a closed door and there told, "It is forbidden by law for any persons except the examining judge and his clerk to be present at the secret preliminary inquiry, but by special permission you may enter." As the proceedings were, of course, in Japanese, I shall have no difficulty in preserving a perfect discretion. It was simply a very small room with an elevated desk behind which sat the official and his clerk, closely questioning from a brief before him an individual—a prosecutor, this time—who stood upon the floor. From here we passed, through endless bureaux of busy functionaries, to the several courts, and took seats behind several of the judges in turn. A Japanese court-room at the present moment is a dreary place, but this is only temporary, for the introduction of European laws and European methods of administering them rendered the old department of police entirely inadequate in size and arrangement, and a new one will shortly be erected. The court-rooms are very large and square, with plain white walls and board floor. Upon a raised platform occupying one end sits the judge in broadcloth behind a table hung with baize, with a clerk, sometimes in Japanese dress, beside him. In front of the judge and at his feet sit a couple of policemen. Beyond them is a stout railing, behind which the prisoner stands. Then there is the empty floor, and at the opposite side of the room two or three bare benches for the public, but the only occupant of them in each of the courts that I visited was a solitary reporter taking notes. From the animated conversation between the judge and the accused it was evident, without a word being understood, that the system was purely French. When sentence is pronounced one of the policemen rises and leads the prisoner away to a sort of guard-room at the back in which you can see through the glass door that he winds him up again with the cord and leads him away. In civil cases the benches before the judge are occupied by the counsel, who rise alternately and address him, and so far as one can judge without catching more than a word here and there, they plead with great ease and eloquence. European dress is the rule for the advocates, and one of them who was dressed in the graceful and dignified dress of the Japanese gentleman, and who wore his black hair hanging in a thick mass over his shoulders, was pointed out to me as an extremely clever man and famous as the oddity of the Tōkyō bar.

A CALL ON THE PRESS CENSORS.

So anxious were my guides that I should not carry away the impression, as some visitors have done, that I was being shown only half the system, and that the better half, that they took me over every hole and corner of the Department of Police, a huge green and white wooden building surrounding a fountain and pleasant garden court. There was the bureau of the detective force; the bureau of the political police, who look after possible political intrigues, questionable lectures, public meetings, and so forth; the bureau of prostitution; the translators' bureau; the library; the financial auditor's office; the private bank of the department, the temple-like place of detention for political prisoners, the police barracks and fencing-room, and a score more. After a while we reached a room where twenty particularly intelligent looking officials sat at both sides of a long table piled up with newspapers, scissors, blue and red pencils, paste-pots, and all the familiar equipment of the exchange editor's sanctum. I turned to my guides for an explanation, and caught them regarding me and each other with amused smiles. Then I saw the joke. It was the Bureau of Newspaper Censorship, and these gentlemen with the spectacles and scissors and paste were examining all the newspapers of Japan for treasonable or seditious sentiments or improper criticism of ministerial and Imperial affairs. I was introduced, and the twenty gentlemen rose simultaneously, and the laugh became general. "This," said my guide, waving his hand proudly over the piles of newspapers and the tea-pots of the Censors, "is an institution you have not yet reached in England." The procedure of this branch of the Japanese police is simple in the extreme. A lynx-eyed censor discovers an article which seems to his conservative notions to threaten the stability of the Government, to bring a minister into contempt, or to foster improper agitation among the people. He extracts it and submits it to the Director of the Bureau, who probably takes counsel with the higher authorities. If the censor's view is confirmed, the editor of the paper is peremptorily but politely summoned—everything is done politely in Japan, and I have no doubt that the school boy is politely birched and the criminal politely executed—to appear at the Department of Police at a certain hour on a certain day. When that summons comes to join the innumerable caravan of martyrs to a sense of journalistic duty, he knows that—in the expressive language of the Bowery—he is a "goner." "Sir," he is told, "your estimable journal is suspended for so many days. Good morning." *Voilà tout.* The Bureau of Newspaper

Censorship has plagiarized the methods of Fate. It neither warns nor explains nor justifies—it simply strikes.

THE "PRISON EDITORS" OF JAPAN.

But the Japanese editor is not the least wily of his tribe and he, too, has taken a leaf from the same book. Noticing how often Fate strikes the wrong person, he has concluded to make the imitation complete in this respect also, and he therefore provides a dummy editor, in the person of some worthy individual who for a small weekly consideration and the attraction of long periods of inactivity, consents to take upon himself the editorial punishment when it comes, for not infrequently imprisonmentment accompanies suspension. "My friend," says the real editor to the dummy editor some fine morning, "I am about to go for the Minister of Communications. Pray make your arrangements accordingly." So Justice is satisfied and Japan is guarded and Providence is imitated. But I wonder whether the Censors are not a little puzzled sometimes to know how the illiterate and cheerful individuals who answer their summonses manage to write the subtle and cynical diatribes of which they disapprove. The severity of the Censorship depends, of course, upon the temperament of the Ministers, and I fancy these are liberal enough at the present moment, and that the newspapers can say almost anything in reason they like. If that be the case, the day of the dummy editor is past.

THE SECRET POLICE AND THE LIBRARY OF "DOSSIERS."

The whole system of secret police is highly developed in Japan. There is a regular staff of detectives who disguise themselves as labourers, merchants, or travellers, or even in case it is necessary to hunt down some great criminal, hire a house in the suspected neighbourhood and live there. One of these men loses caste very much in his office, if he does not actually suffer a degradation of position, by failing to return with information he is despatched to secure. Besides these, however, there is a regular staff of private police correspondents in all parts of the country, and one whole bureau at the Department of Police is devoted to receiving, ordering, classifying these, and taking action upon them. A good deal of information must be picked up from the tea-houses, each of which is a centre of gossip, and in one or other of which almost every male well-to-do inhabitant of Tōkyō is an habitué. The Yoshiwara, again, is of course a police hunting-ground, and the most interesting hour I spent in the Police Department was in conversation with the officials of the bureau which controls this, and in watching the sad and secret spectacle of young girls coming up for permission to enter it as recruits. The whole story and system of the Yoshiwara, however, is so extraordinary, so characteristically Japanese, and so entirely unknown to the rest of the world, that I shall devote a later letter to it, especially as the police told me that I was the first foreigner who had ever been allowed to investigate it on the spot in the company of the chief of the special Yoshiwara police. To return from this digression to the secret police, I fancy that not only the movements of every Japanese criminal but of anybody else, Japanese or foreign, that it is interested in, are perfectly well known at the Keishichō. An official of one of the Ministers of State told me that a little while ago he was on a visit to a large town in the south and met there a foreigner whose movements seemed to him inexplicable on any theory of private life. These suspicions grew until at last my friend suggested to the Police Department at Tōkyō the advisability of keeping a watch upon the man's actions. A week later a secret report was put into my friend's hands, giving the daily life of the suspect from the time of his arrival. The hour of each of his movements, the name of every person with whom he had dealings, the letters he had written, the money he had spent, even the cost of his most private pleasures,—all was put down in black and white. If an Englishman or an American criticizes this system of espionage, the Japanese authorities reply with perfect truth that the Japanese people are different entirely from English or American, and point, besides, to the secret and political police of France and Germany and Russia. In the "rogues' gallery" of Tōkyō alone, I may add, are the *dossiers*, or complete records, of 150,000 criminals, admirably arranged as a card catalogue, like the latest device of American library cataloguing.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO GEORGE MEREDITH.—II.

To reconcile the spiritual and the material by means of the intellect is, then, what we find to be the *idée mère* of Mr. Meredith's works. He rejects neither the spiritual nor the material. In speaking of the devious nature of the progress of the world he bids us

Cherish the promise of its good intents,
And warn it not one instinct to efface
Ere reason ripens for the vacant place.

He shows us Nature, but it is not Nature as she is seen through the eyes of the scientific school, blind, abstract, following the channel of immutable law. It is Nature brought a step nearer. It is Nature in relation to our human needs. This does not mean that he rejects the conclusions of the scientific school, only that he adds to them. As a lover of truth he accepts truth from whatever hand it comes. It is the stone in which he desires that his chisel shall work. But what we have to thank him for is that he shows us what to do with it. The material is

In the literal sense material to him. As in a statue all is real—the stone, the design, and the working hand—so Mr. Meredith shows us life. The design is no less a reality than the marble block, and he assigns to the intellect that task of finding the one in the other which in the work of sculpture belongs to the hand. There is room for the naturalist and for the poet in his scheme of things, but his chief concern is with the majority. To us, the common public, the working mass, he says, It is for you to reconcile the two, and you can do it if you will use the intellect, which is as truly your natural possession as light and heat are attributes of the sun.

Sensualism, which is the degradation of the material, and sentimentalism, which is the degradation of the spiritual, are equally abhorrent to him. He exposes the close alliance that exists between them, and lashes both whenever he meets them. He has been called, perhaps on this account, a cynic. No epithet can be more absolutely unfitting. To name as cynic one whose faith in the good is ardent enough to cause him to accept as a duty the exposure of that which he sees to lead away from it, one who with belief in the finer possibilities of the future is content to devote a lifetime to work which in the nature of it can only bear its slowly maturing fruit hereafter, is a strange misapplication of terms. In nothing has he shown this finer insight which is so far removed from cynicism more clearly than in his treatment of women. His work bears the signs of the times in the large share of attention that he gives to them; and shows in this, as in other things, the author's peculiar faculty of projecting himself as it were into the future. To match his gallery of female portraits we must go to Shakspeare or to Racine. All up and down the scale he plays them, sounding their depths and touching with accurate and tender feeling their highest notes. There is not a book from which some woman does not stand out instinct with life faithfully outlined in a shape of nature's own design, and bearing to us, upon her lips and in her eyes, a woman's rendering of her Creator's thought. But there is something of a shock in meeting them at first, for they come without the usual accompaniment. Mr. Meredith indulges them in no mystical halo. He accepts them on the same human footing as their fellows, and he thinks about them as he thinks about men. To them also his message is that the intellect must take command both of the senses and of the nerves. Unless they can develop their understanding, he tells them, without mincing words, that they must remain mere baggage in the rear of progress. They aspire to a better place. By all means let them step forward. But the governance of the future is the governance of the brain. Sentimentalism he perceives to be at present their most common form of ducking away from truth. It fills in their horizon the place which a more vigorous masculine development gives to the sensual. He speaks of the practice of it as the fiddling of harmonics on the sensual string. From his first book to his last he has mocked it through the series. Women will draw from him especially the warning—which they need more than men—that whatever charm of idealism the feelings may serve to spread in the present, however much they irradiate the actual, they are companions in the known, not guides to the unknown.

There is another large class not yet alluded to for whom his work has also a special significance. It is the class of the modern sceptic. There is not perhaps in the whole range of sceptical development any scepticism more absolute than one which is common at present among us, and of which the formula is, "We don't believe these things ourselves, but the world can't get on without them; therefore we teach them to our children as true, and give them our public sanction." It is the formula of large masses of the intelligent and well-conducted portion of society, but put the meaning of it nakedly and it amounts to nothing more than that in their estimation the world cannot get on without a lie, and what is more, a lie so fundamental that their whole conduct of life is based upon it, including their reasons for telling the truth. What spiritual condition can be more rotten? What form of moral cowardice more absolute? Of all forms of disbelief what more penetratingly corrupt than this, that order, morality, progress, every form of virtue which these strange sceptics still fortunately cherish, depend, and therefore have depended from the beginning, upon a lie. They do not face their position, they do not fully recognize how shrivelling their own scepticism is; but it is of such stuff that pessimists are made. People who hold that the realities of life are too terrible to consider have yet somewhere in the background of consciousness a conviction that what is not true must in its nature die. They know, like the rest of us, that there is no place for it in the great puzzle-map of existing fact, where truth only ultimately fits all round with truth. But they dare not look beyond the falling away of their own false imaginings; the future to them is all confusion, and they prophesy evil things concerning it. How good for all these, if he could communicate it to them, would be Mr. Meredith's faith in the moral advance which is to be made by following the lead of those facts which we have proved to be true. The doubters are turning at present like squirrels in a cage. They cannot believe, but they want to guide life by what was once a belief. He offers them an issue. He asks them to be simple and logical. They cannot believe! He does not ask them to do so. He asks them to think. He assures them that if they will honestly use their brains and endeavour to perceive the truth of any one of the questions that puzzle or rebut them they will make conquest in the spiritual world, and before they know it they will have changed the hopelessness of the rebel for the cheerfulness of the labourer. It is because they trust to the intuitions of the senses

that they are afraid. The senses are guided by what lies behind them, their instincts are the instincts of inheritance often most useful for the daily conduct of life, but the intellect alone has the power of looking forward and rightly appreciating that which the future contains. It has been said that in all this there is creed, but there is no gospel. It is not the case. His good tidings are the message which all who are of the faithful temperament, as opposed to the atheistical, bring from the study of life. No one who can forgive his peculiar language rises from reading him unrefreshed. And why? Because what he has to say is full of trust in the future. There breathes through all his utterances a spirit of manly and vigorous persistence towards ultimate light. It is true he does not permit himself the cheap pleasure of rash and hasty assurance of rest and joy, above all he is as the poles asunder from preachers who say to their flocks, "Sit still and you shall be saved," which is the too common interpretation of "Believe and thou shalt be saved." But, in touch with the other thinkers of the age, his cry is like theirs, "Forward!" The progressive man is to him a more comforting theory than the fallen angel. Upwards, not downwards; onwards, not backwards, he believes the march of man to be—

And are we the children of heaven and earth?
We'll be true to the mother with whom we are,
So to be worthy of him who afar
Leckons us on to a brighter birth.

"THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER" AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

MR. RUTLAND BARRINGTON has made an excellent start at the St. James's, but, as the Scotch proverb puts it, there was perhaps more "guid luck than guid guidance" in the striking success of Saturday evening. Mr. Barrington had been fortunate enough to secure a clever play of the cynical type now so much in vogue; and he has been still more fortunate in laying his hands on a comparatively unknown actress who took the public by storm. Miss Olga Nethersole has not been much more than a year on the stage, we understand. She has appeared with the Roselle-Dacre company in the provinces; she played Nelly Busby in the afternoon production of "The Paper Chase" at the Strand; and she was much praised in the difficult part of Jack Medway's sister in "The Union Jack" at the Adelphi. That, so far as we know, is her record. No one was prepared for the force, feeling, and grace she displayed in the most exacting character of Miriam St. Aubyn in "The Dean's Daughter." It is possible that the surprise of the audience led them in some measure to exaggerate the merit of her playing. Certain it is, in any case, that Mrs. Kendal herself was never more loudly applauded on the St. James's stage.

Mr. Sydney Grundy's dramatization of Mr. F. C. Philips's novel is eminently adroit. While toning down the most unpleasant features of the book, he has made the story more dramatic, and has set it forth in crisp and telling dialogue, with no undue display of epigrammatic sparkle. He has certainly not made Dean St. Aubyn a very attractive character, but the unctuous old reprobate is always amusing in the midst of his rascality. Hypocrisy has hitherto been considered, on the stage if not in fiction, a vice peculiar to Dissenters, but we know of no reason, either *a priori* or *a posteriori*, for supposing that unaffected piety is inseparable from the orders of the Church of England. Mr. Barrington does nothing to accentuate the unpleasantness of the part. Indeed, his playing may be said to tone it down, inasmuch as it forbids us to take the very reverend gentleman too seriously. Mr. John Beauchamp, an actor who may always be relied upon to make something of whatever part is entrusted to him, shows considerable power of characterization in his performance of Sir Henry Craven, also a sufficiently unpleasant personage. Mr. Lewis Waller, as the passionate yet respectful lover, George Sabine, carries himself rather stiffly, but plays with sincerity and strength. Mr. Edward Sass, as Prince Balanikoff, is a trifle conventional, but not ineffective, and Mr. Allan Aynsworth as Lord Ashwell made up in earnestness and feeling what he lacked in ease. That experienced actress Miss Caroline Hill played a good-hearted but rather unprincipled woman of the world very brightly and pleasantly; Miss Emily Cross made a mild and amiable Lady Ashwell; and Miss Adrienne Dairolles as Elise, the lady's maid, was neither amiable nor mild, but uncompromisingly odious. The reception of the play was throughout enthusiastic, and we shall be surprised if Mr. Barrington has not secured a genuine success. Though several of the characters are somewhat repulsive, the hero and heroine are quite sympathetic, and the moral, so far as it goes, is sound enough. It would be strangely inconsistent if the public who flocked to "As in a Looking Glass" and "Ariane" should hold aloof from "The Dean's Daughter" on the score of unpleasantness. After the authors had been summoned before the curtain, and Miss Nethersole had been accorded a most enthusiastic second recall, the usual shout for a speech arose from the gallery; but Mr. Barrington wisely declined to commit himself. Disappointed in this, a few individuals in the gallery got up a noisy demonstration, which seemed to be directed against an influential and generally respected critic, who was of course on duty in the stalls. The cause of this silly ebullition remained a mystery.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The German Emperor and the Italian King have clinked glasses at a Court dinner at Rome, and all the world is asked to believe that peace is secured in consequence. If the only danger to peace arises from the recklessness of France, this is no doubt correct. But what about the encouragement which this alliance gives to the bad temper of Signor Crispi and the ambitious designs of the Italian annexation party? The world, says Mr. Stillman, the *Times* correspondent at Rome, need have no apprehension whatever that any *casus belli* will come out of Italy. We heartily wish to believe this, but until Signor Crispi learns to moderate the rancour of his tongue, we believe with fear and trembling.

It is no doubt unfair to criticise too closely the phrases of the Royal and Imperial toast-drinkers. But when the young Emperor tells us because "our countries (Italy and Germany), guided by their great Sovereigns, won with the sword their unity, the analogy between our histories implies the perpetual agreement of both peoples for the maintenance of this unity, which is the surest guarantee of peace," he utters an elegant futility. If there were any truth in it, there ought to be perpetual agreement between all modern States, for which modern State did not win its unity by the sword, guided by Sovereigns more or less great? Emperors need only make such short speeches that they might at least try to avoid talking nonsense.

We are glad to see that Sir Morell Mackenzie adopts the suggestion we made on Saturday, and proposes a reference of the dispute between himself and his German rivals to some impartial tribunal. He says:—

I would submit to a trial in America, and put down £5,000 on my side if Professor Bergmann would contribute the same sum towards the expenses.

This is a reasonable offer, and Professor Bergmann's answer to it will be awaited with interest. Meanwhile there is one point on which Sir Morell Mackenzie should speak out at once. He charges Dr. Bergmann with inflicting a fatal wound upon the Emperor. Dr. Bergmann replies that the post mortem showed no traces of any such wound. If that be so, what becomes of Sir Morell Mackenzie's charge? But is it so? Sir Morell Mackenzie must say.

If the outline of it published this morning be correct, M. Floquet's scheme of Revision amounts to Revolution. Here in concise form are the principal changes proposed:—

The Senate: To be renewed by thirds, every two years, instead of every three years. To be elected by *communal* instead of *municipal* delegates. To have a *suspensive veto* for two years, instead of the right of rejecting bills; and in the case of money bills, to have "a right of remonstrance" only.

The Chamber: To be renewed by thirds every two years, instead of wholly renewed every four years.

The Council of State: Instead of being appointed by the Government, to be elected by the Senate and Chamber, the Chambers of Commerce, &c. To act as a kind of Drafting Cabinet for the Cabinet.

The Cabinet: To only resign when called on to do so by a direct vote of censure.

It will be seen from this outline of the scheme that the whole French Constitution is to be cast once more into the crucible. The only thing certain is that it will not emerge in the form proposed by M. Floquet.

"The stronghold of the Republic must be defended," M. Floquet says, "not by keeping within its walls, but by making vigorous sorties and annihilating the enemy." That his Revision scheme is "a vigorous sortie," no one can deny; but whether it will "annihilate the enemy" is a very different matter. What "the enemy" will lose no time in pointing out is that M. Floquet adopts their programme—revision—but is afraid of their machinery—an appeal to the people. Indeed, the Floquet scheme may be described in a word as an elaborate way of "dodging" the necessity of general elections. The Boulangists will accept the motion for Revision of course; for M. Floquet has pledged himself to make the terms of reference unlimited. But M. Floquet stands to lose. Either he will carry the general motion for revision, and be defeated when it comes to particulars, or he will lose his general motion and be defeated at once. Decidedly General Boulanger was right the other day when he said he had nothing to do but to wait for M. Floquet to immolate himself.

The inauguration of a statue of Shakspeare in Paris would have possessed more significance if the statue had been paid for with French money. That an English enthusiast should present, and the Paris Municipality should accept, such a monument, really means very little. As M. Mézières remarked, it shows a vast increase of knowledge in certain French minds since Voltaire, nearly a century and a half ago, "introduced"

Shakspeare to his countrymen, at the same time making a *moue* behind his back. But France as a nation, even literary France, is still inclined to make this *moue* behind the poet's back, however deep the formal reverence it may pay to his face. The attitude of the leading Parisian critics when a Shakspearian adaptation is produced on the stage proves that his essential Teutonism is still repugnant to the French mind. Shakspeare-worship is confined to a few literary and theatrical specialists whose enthusiasm finds a certain echo among ignorant phrasemongers to whom the name of Shakspeare is vaguely impressive, like the name of Confucius or of Zoroaster.

What a Nemesis attends the steps of the present Government in its dealings with Trafalgar-square! It is just twelve months since they began the series of vacillations which came to a tragic close in the crime of the 13th of November, and now they are confronted with the duty of unveiling the statue of General Gordon in the Square. If ever there was a hero the unveiling of whose monument should have been free from all associations of civic strife, it was the soldier who defended Khartoum. But to-morrow the statue is to be unveiled furtively, as if they were ashamed of it and of the man whom it commemorates, lest forsooth a crowd should assemble in the sacred precincts of Trafalgar-square! Everything is to be sacrificed to the Home Office fetish—even the honour that is due to the memory of General Gordon.

The *Daily News* devotes a leading article to the hopeless breakdown of the Metropolitan police, and examines—although in a somewhat ineffective fashion, the fallacies of Sir Charles Warren's contention that the growth of his force has not kept pace with the growth of London. As we have repeatedly pointed out there are more policemen per 1,000 of the population in London now than there were in 1849, and very many more than there are in either the towns or counties of England and Wales. The reason for the failure of the police in London is very simple. They have become a force like the Royal Irish Constabulary—that is to say, they are no longer the liveried servants of the people, but the gendarmes of a trooper in jackboots, who, alike in Trafalgar-square and in Whitechapel, sacrifices everything to his mortal dread of a political demonstration in opposition to the views of the authorities.

What is the meaning of this shower of freedoms of Scotch cities upon Unionist politicians? Lord Hartington at Inverness, Mr. Ritchie at Dundee, and now Mr. Goschen at Aberdeen, have all been named as honorary burgesses of intensely Radical municipalities. On Saturday some 5,000 Aberdonians protested against the proposal to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Goschen. "Mr. Goschen," says their resolution, "is a politician whose life has been one of distrust, doubt, and fear of the people of this country." Which, alas! is no doubt too true. But how can they better reassure Mr. Timorous, Mr. Doubting, and Mr. Ready to Halt than by showing how magnanimous democracies can be on occasion? By all means let Mr. Goschen have the freedom of the city. Perhaps intercourse with his brother freemen may give him faith and courage.

The conversion of the Sultan into Russia's hall porter is proceeding slowly but steadily. According to the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Constantinople, the new fortifications on the Dardanelles are under the auspices of Russia, and he sends the following remarkable extract from the Turkish organ *Misan*, as conveying a faithful notion of the Sultan's present disposition:—

Would Russia be prepared to replace the Anglo-Turkish Convention relating to Cyprus by a treaty binding her to treat and protect Turkish territory like her own? In Russia the conclusion of such a treaty does not depend upon the Prime Minister, but upon the Emperor himself. We should be quite ready to sign it. There can be no doubt that our good relations with England and Austria cannot last any longer.

This may be premature, but if so it is prophetic. Russia will not seize Constantinople. She will only mediatize the Sultan.

Mr. Partridge has rarely sentenced any one to a punishment more richly deserved than was the month's hard labour to which he sent a woman called Louisa Eldridge on Saturday. Louisa Eldridge, of 102, North-street, Chelsea, was the wife of a printer who had just died of inflammation of the lungs. Louisa Eldridge neglected her husband on his death-bed, and "used to drink the spirit which the parish doctor sent him." The child also, a little girl, "was sometimes kept without food." When her husband was dead, Louisa Eldridge (who, as she put it at the police-court, "had a glass") hit on the idea of compelling the orphan child to sleep a night with the body of her dead father. It was during the prolonged struggle which ensued that the neighbours called in a constable. Now, what is to happen to Louisa Eldridge's little girl while her mother is in prison, and after? His worship could only suggest that the child should go to the workhouse. Is there no charitable

institution to which some one with £10 to spend luxuriously will give that sum to take in this little girl, whose father is dead, and whose mother is, unhappily, alive?

We are so accustomed to think of the enormous population of India that we find it hard to realize that the excessive density of the population is largely local, and that there is still an immense amount of elbow room in our great dependency. This fact is well brought out in the new number of the Statistical Abstract for British India recently published. Of the total area, 364 million acres, under the direct administration of England, only 152 million acres are under cultivation. A very large portion of the remainder is returned as unfit for cultivation, and the forests are credited with forty million acres, but there still remains no less than 80,000,000 cultivable acres as yet untouched by the plough. At the present time the population of British India is just 200,000,000 persons, and thus a simple sum in arithmetic will show that there is still room for another 100,000,000 people without any additional squeezing.

THE NEW PRAED-McCARTHY NOVEL.*

It was a rash act on Mr. McCarthy's part to put his name at this juncture to a novel which has an ex-convict and prison breaker for its real hero. The ex-convict is endowed with every Christian virtue. He amasses two millions and a half, lives happily with the heroine throughout Volume III., and dies a hero's death at the corner of Trafalgar-square and Northumberland-avenue. What if the *Times*, driven to its last ditch, should cite this deification of a felon as evidence of the ingrained criminality of the Irish parliamentary party? Luckily for Mr. McCarthy he is not alone in his offending. With all the cunning of a Separatist, he has associated with himself the wife of a Tory brewer; and should the manuscript of the novel be called for in court, the most flagitious passages will perhaps prove to have been written by a pen dipped in Tory beer.

The title of the novel hardly leads us to expect so sombre a story as that which the authors have unfolded. The tale opens in Mrs. Praed's native colony of Queensland, where young Richard Ransom, pushing northwards for gold, through a waterless desert, comes upon a runaway convict dying of thirst. He shares the last of his water bottle with the dying man. The pair swear eternal brotherhood, and afterwards find gold to the amount of five millions sterling. Richard Ransom, coming to England in advance, unwittingly falls in love with the deserted wife of his chum, whose real name he had never learned. The woman confesses that she is not free; and the pair are mildly unhappy. For a moment they think themselves free; but happiness is again dashed from their lips, and absolute despair settles upon both. The heroine returns to a platonic and happy union with the reformed convict, now a philanthropic magnate and lion of London society. They work together at entertainments for the people, and in buying up public-houses, in order to turn them into coffee palaces. At one point of the story, it looks as if poor Richard Ransom's hopes of a reversion in the lady's hand and heart were going to be swallowed up in a great catastrophe. Berenice, waiting up for her husband, calls him into her boudoir as he is passing to his own side of the house. The hour is midnight. The heroine is lovely. The lights are shaded. She bids him regard himself as free of the room for the future. She proceeds with other little advances, which surprise but do not enlighten him. At this point the authors possibly changed their plans, or Mrs. Praed, with a vision of Mrs. Bernard Beere before her eyes, took command of the ship. Mr. McCarthy, left to himself, would probably have given the story an absolutely idyllic conclusion, like that of *Les Danicheff*; but that would not suit Mrs. Beere's method, and the scene is made to wander off into something like a matrimonial tiff, which ends by the ex-convict guessing the state of feeling existing between his wife and his friend. After what he has discovered, there is nothing for it but for him to lay down his life—in obedience to his old oath in the bush—for the man who shared his last ration of water with him when he was dying of thirst. The opportunity is at hand. Richard Ransom, who is in Parliament as a Democrat, is raising anew the Trafalgar-square question. It is not quite clear in whose interests he is moving. His objects and motives seem not to be identical with those of Mr. Cuninghame Graham. At all events the Government occupies the Square and prevents the meeting. A new set of shopkeepers have apparently rented the shops under the Grand Hotel. Probably the old set were ruined in business through the inefficiency of Sir Charles Warren's police. The new-comers are greenhorns, who do not put up their shutters or barricade their shops on a day when a riot is expected—let alone on a Sunday morning. Ransom sees some of the crowd trying to break into a silversmith's shop. He and his chum arrest them. One of the gang fires at Ransom, but his chum throws himself forward and receives the shot in his own body. In a few moments he dies, bidding Ransom take care of Berenice. In our opinion, the young man should have been shot; and the poor world-worn gaol-bird should have lived to see himself the father of half a dozen cherubs.

There are amusing sketches in the book of the people on board an American liner, of a girl-novelist who is a very vampire in her thirst for

'copy,' of a baronet with the habit of thinking aloud, and of a society actress, whom it is not uncharitable to identify with Mrs. Kendal. Richard Ransom arrives in London bringing two letters of introduction to the Mr. Kendal of the book. One of them was written long ago, and represented him as poor. The other represented him as a millionaire. In order to test Mr. Kendal's native nobility of character, he gives him the first letter. Mr. Kendal, who is called in the book Mr. Brudenell, and has in him a flavour of Mr. Wyndham, turns out a trump. He causes Ransom to be shown into an unoccupied stall at the St. James's Theatre, takes him to sup at the Garrick, and even offers to put him up in Harley-street, Mrs. Brudenell being away, recovering from prostration of nerves (as if, by the way, Mrs. Kendal could suffer from prostration of nerves!) Later on, he goes to breakfast with Mrs. Brudenell, and takes her to the Ladies' Gallery. When he sees her sitting, in her best Roman matron manner, between her twin sons, and hears her discourse of society, art, duchesses, and "the dear Queen," he is glad that he did not try her with the letter which represented him as a nobody.

The "Ladies' Gallery" is not very prominent in the book, although Ransom is singularly lucky at the ballot in the number of times he obtains places for it. Its humours have yet to be described. As a politician, Ransom's career is much like that of Mr. Henniker Heaton. He invades a constituency, is elected, and assumes a semi-independent position, his subject being the condition of the poor, and his profession of faith being a willingness to co-operate with any one who will do good to the people, be he Tory, Whig, or Radical—an absurd profession, surely; for although a Tory may do good to the people, as may a Radical, a Whig can never do good to any one except his own and his wife's relations. The politics lack actuality, but Mr. McCarthy can, upon occasion, poke innocent fun at his own friends, and Mrs. Praed canonizes the teetotaler. The novel, we see, has been already dramatized by Mrs. Praed. and produced at Margate.

THE GREAT BOOKS ON HISTORY.

ADVICE TO "GENERAL READERS," BY MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON delivered a very interesting popular discourse at Toynbee Hall on Saturday night, on "The Great Books on History." Here are a few of the hints which he let fall for the guidance of the casual reader through the maze of writings that have been already devoted to the history of the three thousand years that come within the scope of methodized knowledge. "It is almost better," began Mr. Harrison, "to know no history at all than to be absorbed in the study of a few corrupt epochs;" and his advice was (1) to study typical epochs; (2) to study none but great writers; and (3) to study the great epochs round the lives of typical men. The history of the world, he said, might be roughly divided into four great periods—(1) the early Oriental theocracies and stationary Empires; (2) the civilization of Greece and Rome; (3) the Mediæval world, up to the Reformation; and (4) the modern world. Taking those periods in chronological order, the first great historical work that he would have people study was that of Herodotus. There was a philosophical as well as an historical interest in reading Herodotus. What could be more interesting to the philosopher than to see the Greek aristocrat closely watching the theocracies of the East—to see the inquiring, eager, subtle Hellene probing into the ancient Oriental problems? Herodotus was not a philosopher or a scientific historian, but he had an intensely observant eye, and a mind never resting without an explanation. But Thucydides was a profound philosopher and a strictly scientific historian. In his work the picture of Athens under Pericles at least ought to be read by every man. Coming to the Roman historians, there were some parts of Livy which ranked among the great historical works—notably the description of Hannibal's march into Italy and his wars there—and Tacitus was as a portrait-painter only equalled by Carlyle, while in monumental brevity and insight he far surpassed him. Plutarch was more of a moralist than a historian; but "one who knows his Plutarch knows more about Greece and Rome than one who knows a hundred monographs on moot points." But Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" was, take it for all in all, the greatest historical masterpiece. Gibbon "linked the Eastern and Western, the ancient and modern worlds, and surveyed mankind from China to Peru for one-third of the historical life of the human race." Over the ideal historical portal ought to be written, "Let no one enter here who does not know his Gibbon." But even Gibbon ceased to be a proper guide in the mediæval period. In this period the temporal and spiritual, feudal and Catholic, elements are inextricably entangled. Best of all it is to go straight to the fountain-heads—to Froissart, Joinville, and Egenhardt. But to English readers his advice was: "Read the old familiar historians;" read Hallam's "Middle Ages," Guizot's "Lectures on Civilization in Europe," Michelet's "Lectures on French History," and Dr. Milman's "Latin Christianity," which was within an ace of being one of the greatest of historical works. For the modern period, it was scarcely necessary for him to give them much advice. Read Carlyle's "Cromwell and his French Revolution," Archibald Alison's "Short history of the Great War," and that galaxy of contemporary historians—Green, Stubbs, Gardiner, and Froude. "Do not be drawn off from the central ideas by Dryasdust—not even by the creator of Dryasdust himself—or by the gossiping scandal of Macaulay, or by the private memoirs of some noble or royal idiot." "Avoid the Iron Mask and such like inquiries, avoid military, parliamentary, or Cabinet histories, avoid all dull, and, above all, all comic histories: keep to the grand lines in the past whole of the human story." "Cling to the one great intellectual truth that marks the consciousness of the age—the idea of the unity of man. Study the great classics, and, if possible, the original and contemporary sources—knowing that no writers are so faithful as those who saw the great deed done and heard the great man speak."

* "The Ladies' Gallery." By Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Mrs. Campbell Praed. Three volumes. (Bentley.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COUNTY COUNCILS AND MAIN ROADS.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Strachan in his letter of to-day states his difficulty with some clearness, but I still think he is under a misapprehension. If a vestry claims to retain a main road it has the fullest power over it. The London Council must contribute towards maintenance, repair, and reasonable improvement. It would be manifestly unjust to expect them to contribute towards "enlargement and other dealing with the road," as to which the County Council had no voice. If, on the other hand, enlargement, &c., is made a matter of agreement between the Council and the vestry, or a matter of requirement by the Council on the vestry, then the Council has a controlling voice in the matter. In this case it will pay for all that it agrees or requires to be done, but in the former case only for maintenance, repair, and reasonable improvement. The contribution in all the cases will apparently be the total cost of the work contributed to. The word "towards" is used as to all the alternatives, and Mr. Ritchie, in the House of Commons, expressed this view of the intention of the Government. I suppose the intention of the framers of the clause may be worth considering.—Yours truly,

J. F. B. FIRTH.

Oct. 10.

IN DEFENCE OF THE JEWS.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Being a constant reader and in general accord with your policy of defending the weak against the strong, I felt much pain in reading in your yesterday's issue grave insinuations against the Jews who live in my constituency. In Jewish history there are frequent records that, when epidemics have occurred, or murders have taken place, false accusations have been made against the Jews, inciting the ignorant and the criminal classes to acts of violence. In this enlightened country, with an educated working class, no such fear need be entertained; but why recall the red spectre of bygone ages when religious persecution was a matter of course, whichever Christian creed was in power? Few have greater experience than I of the Jews of this and of other countries, thus I am able to state with confidence that no similar class of human beings is as free from acts of violence as the Jews of Europe and America. You may be right in blaming the authorities for not preserving a facsimile of the chalk inscription, which would have dispelled any chance of accusation against the Jews, although I cannot see how the atrocious acts of one man should affect a class. It has been generally admitted that the murderer had considerable practical knowledge of anatomy, and I do not believe that there exists such an individual among the Jews of East London. If the "handwriting on the wall" was done by the monster himself, can there be any doubt of his intention to throw the pursuers on a wrong track, while showing hostility to the Jews in the vicinity? Permit me also to take exception to the statement in an Occasional Note, in the same paper, which asserts that "popular" outbreaks have taken place in Russia and Roumania against the Jews. I have visited in 1886 the Russian and Polish cities where Jews mostly congregate, and have ascertained from Christian and Jewish sources that outbreaks arose invariably through outside influences; also that Jews, as a rule, live on amicable terms with their Gentile neighbours. In Roumania, the laws affecting the Jews have recently been greatly modified by the present Government, so that the Jews no longer complain of their treatment. Thanking you in advance for publishing this letter, I am, &c.,

SAMUEL MONTAGU,
Member for Whitechapel.

October 13.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

- ALPE, E. N. "Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty." (*Chemist and Druggist Office*.) [A guide through the intricacies of the Medicine Stamp Acts. Pp. 142.]
- ANDERSON, J., M.D. "What is Man? His Origin, Life, History, and Future Destiny, as revealed in the Word of God." (Nisbet and Co., and Friend, Brighton.) [The book is intended "to conduct the reader through a series of Scripture investigations in order to determine with accuracy" an answer to the question contained in the title. The author must not be confounded with the new chief of the Detective Department. Pp. 632.]
- BALL, E. A. REYNOLDS. "Mediterranean Winter Resorts." (L. Upcott Gill.) [A handbook to the principal health and pleasure resorts on the shores of the Mediterranean. Pp. 237. Illustrations.]
- BARRETT, FRANK. "The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane." (Cassell and Co.) [A novel. 3 vols.]
- BARTLETT, ROBERT EDWARD, M.A. "The Letter and the Spirit." (Rivingtons.) [The Bampton Lectures for the current year. Pp. 214. 9s.]
- "BERNARD." "From World to Cloister, or my Novitiate." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) [The author professes to have depicted monastic life as it is from actual experience. Pp. 211. 5s.]
- BURTON, JOHN WILLIAM, B.D. "Lives of Twelve Good Men." (John Murray.) [The "twelve good men" are: Martin Joseph Routh, Hugh James Rose, Charles Marriott, Edward Hawkins, Samuel Wilberforce, Richard Lynch Cotton, Richard Greswell, H. O. Cox, Henry L. Mansel, William Jacobson, Charles Page Eden, and Charles L. Higgins. 2 vols.]
- CASSELL AND CO. "Complete Book of Sports and Pastimes." [A new and cheaper edition of an excellent book for boys. It treats fully of outdoor and indoor amusements, and is profusely illustrated. Pp. 992. 3s. 6d.]
- CLIFFORD, Mrs. W. K. "Mrs. Keith's Crime, a Record." (Fisher Unwin.) [The second volume of the "Novel Series." Pp. 351. 2s.]
- DREWRY, A. HILL. "Stephen Elderby." (Fisher Unwin.) [A novel in two vols. 21s.]
- VAUGHAN, C. J., D.D. "University Sermons, New and Old." (Macmillan.) [A selection of sermons preached before the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, between 1861 and 1867. Pp. 598.]
- YEATS, W. B. (Editor). "Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry." (Walter Scott, 1s.) [A volume of the Camelot Series. Pp. 326. Introductions and notes.]

At Home and Abroad.

At the Cabinet Council in Paris on Saturday, M. Floquet submitted his scheme for the revision of the constitution, and intimated his intention to lay it before the Chamber at the earliest opportunity.

The Arabs still hold the trenches at Suakin, but their force is reported to have been weakened by sickness. Few deserters come in, for Osman Niab is killing all caught in the act of stealing away. They keep up a desultory fire and two more of our gunners in the Water forts have been wounded.

In order further to assert its rights in the Red Sea, and emphasize its protests against foreign encroachments in that quarter, the Porte is sending an Admiral to Jeddah as commander-in-chief. Moussa Pasha has started on this mission.

The new Burg Theatre in Vienna was opened last night in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, the Prince of Wales, and the King of Servia.

Twenty-five persons have been killed at a village festival in Madras by an explosion of gunpowder.

The announcement published in all the United States newspapers of the death of Mr. Flood, the Californian banker, proves to be unfounded.

The Sultan of Morocco arrived at Fez on the 10th inst., where his Majesty proposes to pass the winter. Official intelligence received at Tangier from the Court states that the Sultan is very ill.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne has issued a pastoral, exhorting all Catholics to make a good stand during the forthcoming elections to the Prussian Diet.

The total number of lives lost in the Mud Run Railway accident, including those who have since died from their injuries, amounts up to the present to sixty-three.

Strong efforts are still being made to reconcile the warring democratic factions in New York city so as to prevent Mr. Cleveland from suffering a loss of support by their quarrels.

George Lohmann, the Surrey bowler, has decided not to join the team of cricketers who will play a series of matches in South Africa this winter. His place in the eleven will be taken by H. Wood, the Surrey wicket-keeper.

The Public Health Society at Calcutta has published an interesting letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, expressing sympathy with its aims, and strongly urging it to show persistence in the work of sanitary reform.

A despatch from Port-au-Prince, dated the 29th ult., states that General Télémaque was attacking the Palais National with 4,000 men when he was killed, together with, it is reported, 400 of his followers. Order was restored before the despatch left.

At Tunbridge Wells the church of St. Barnabas was opened. It has been erected at a cost of about £16,000, towards which £11,000 has already been contributed. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon to a crowded congregation.

The reports from the interior of Egypt regarding the cotton crop are daily more discouraging. The deficient yield from the plants will neutralize the increase in the area of cultivation. The most sanguine expect only the same quantity as that of last year, while others predict a return 20 per cent. less.

Sir C. E. Lewis, M.P., on Saturday afternoon laid the memorial stone of St. George's Presbyterian Church at Willesden-lane, of which the Rev. J. E. Welsh is minister. The Rev. J. Munro, of St. John's-wood, presided, and there was a large attendance.

The annual show of chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens will, by permission of the treasurer and Benchers, be thrown open to the public on Thursday morning, when the head gardener will have a collection of over nine hundred plants on view, of which about seventeen are new varieties.

William Gower and Charles Joseph Dobell, youths, were charged at the Tunbridge-wells police-court on Saturday, with the wilful murder of Bensley Cyrus Lawrence, on July 20 last. The prisoners, who made no answer to the charge, were remanded.

At Winchester on Saturday the Ecclesiastical Commissioners prosecuted four persons for damaging their hazel trees by gathering nuts at Fair Oak, Bishopstoke. The defence was that the public had a right to go into the wood, and after a long inquiry the magistrates dismissed the case.

It is authoritatively declared in Zanzibar that the native outbreak on the East Coast of Africa was due to the ignorance of the native character displayed by the European employes of the German East African Company, and especially to their contemptuous treatment of the coast population and the disrespect shown to the Sultan's officials and the Sultan's flag.

At the Grand Hotel, Vienna, on Saturday, the Prince of Wales gave a luncheon to the British Diplomatic Staff, the members of his Royal Highness's suite, and the Austrian officers in attendance on the Prince. At three o'clock the Prince was present at a dinner given in his honour by the Crown Prince Rudolph and the Crown Princess.

A large financial operation is now being negotiated between the Government of Hungary and the Rothschilds, for the conversion of the Hungarian State Debt, which amounts to about 400,000,000 florins, or about £32,000,000 sterling. The Rothschilds will meet at Vienna during the next few days to decide upon the terms to be submitted to the Hungarian Government.

A valuable addition has been made to the effective strength of the Royal Navy by the completion, at Sheerness, for foreign service, of the new fast war cruiser *Australia*, which has cost nearly £300,000. The vessel is equipped with two twenty-two ton guns, ten five-ton guns, sixteen quick-firing guns, and also with machine guns and torpedoes.

Afghan affairs still remain in an unsettled condition. The report of the defeat of Ishak and the capture of Tashkurgan is confirmed. At the commencement of the fighting a portion of the Ameer's troops was defeated. Since then news, apparently authentic, has been received of a rising in the vicinity of Ghunzi.

The anniversary of the death of Edward the Confessor was observed on Saturday in the various Roman Catholic churches in the metropolis with the usual solemnity. At the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Palace-street, Buckingham-gate, Pontifical High Mass was performed, after which the congregation proceeded to Westminster Abbey and visited the tomb of Edward the Confessor.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Canadian Secretary of State, in a speech delivered at a banquet given to Mr. Robert White, member of Parliament, referred to the relations between Canada and the United States. He said that the latter country tried to frighten Canada with commercial union, annexation, and unrestricted reciprocity, but that Canada, which had been well off before, was even better off now, and did not wish for any change.

"FREDERICK THE NOBLE."

A VISIT TO SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

ONE of our representatives called upon Sir Morell Mackenzie yesterday with a view to ascertain what he thought of Professor Bergmann's threat of a libel action. Sir Morell (he says) was at work in his sumptuously equipped consulting room, and engaged, I believe, upon a perusal of Saturday's *Standard*. Having saluted the famous doctor, and having apologised for interrupting what seemed to be a pleasant task, I expressed my surprise at seeing him in such capital spirits. "Yes," he replied, "they said yesterday when it was discovered that the *Herald* had stolen my book that I was going about raving, and in a state of great mental excitement. Don't you think that's a libellous statement? I was spending a pleasant day in the country as it happened."

"Then you were not annoyed at the *Herald's* theft, and surprised that a respectable jog-trot sheet like the *Standard* should turn fence and receive stolen goods?"

"Ah, that's another matter. The *Standard's* robbery is no business of mine, for I sold my book outright to Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. But with the *Herald* it is another thing. You see, I had sold the sole American rights to the *New York Sun* for £500, which had agreed to publish yesterday. I have no doubt the *Herald* published on Saturday morning, and thereby defrauded the *Sun* out of property worth £500. Of course the *Sun* has no remedy, nor I, unless I am able to discover the thief."

"Can you guess who the robber is?"

"I may have my suspicions, but the proofs passed through so many hands that it will be difficult to spot him. It may have been taken in Paris, Berlin, or London, for there were copies in each of the three cities for purposes of translation, and in London the danger of anything leaking out was multiplied a hundredfold, in spite of the precautions taken by the printer and the bookbinder. From internal evidence I can see that the thief has copied the passages that were printed in the *Standard*, for there are many blunders that were corrected in the final revise."

"What do you think of Professor Bergmann's threat of a libel action?"

"Although it would necessarily occupy a good deal of my time, I should be very pleased to meet Professor Bergmann in a court of law. I have not yet received any legal intimation of Bergmann's intention to commence an action, but I have given instructions to Mr. George Lewis, who is prepared to accept process. I have already shown in my book that those witnesses who have the modicum of knowledge which might enable them to bear testimony are so prejudiced that no jury could accept their evidence, while the other witnesses were so ignorant that their testimony would be absolutely valueless. Some of the German witnesses, however, are men of high scientific cultivation and undoubted probity, such as Professors Leyden, Senator, and Krause, who have not been asked for their evidence by the authors of the German pamphlet, and would be able to afford valuable testimony."

"It would be difficult to institute a tribunal which would be unprejudiced. Do you think that international prejudice would not militate against the fairness of the trial of an Englishman in Germany or a German in England?"

"Certainly it would. But I would submit to a trial in America, and put down £5,000 on my side if Professor Bergmann would contribute the same sum towards the expenses."

"Are you pleased with the way the press has dealt with you?"

"That's a question that I can answer very easily, speaking generally, and excepting the 'reptile' press of Germany. I am satisfied with the way the press all over the world have spoken of me. In America, which may be called 'the land of journalism,' nothing could be more fair than the way I have been dealt with. The same remark applies to France, Italy, and Spain. In Germany, the 'reptile' press, which receives money and so-called news from the Government, has of course traduced me in every way, but the Liberal and independent press have behaved most honourably. In England, with one or two exceptions, the greatest kindness and consideration have been shown me. With the representative of one paper you know I had a serious difference, and as regards another, though it still retains its English name, having become the property of a German merchant, it can no longer be looked upon as in any sense representing English opinion. One German paper has flourished to my knowledge in England for the last thirty years, but that journal is published in the German language—*Londoner Zeitung*—and addressed to German residents in London. I doubt whether there is room for a second representative of German interest, even when a journal is printed in the English language. With the qualifications I have made, I have every reason to feel indebted to the press in every section of the United Kingdom, which, during my attendance on the illustrious patient, has thoroughly realized the great difficulties and responsibilities of my position, and has encouraged me in discharging a very difficult duty. That one or two papers have completely changed their views during the last day or two has certainly astonished me; but I suppose that some influences have been at work with the nature of which I am not acquainted."

At this point in our conversation I drew Sir Morell's attention to a passage in his book which would be called amusing if it were not embedded in such a mass of horrors. Here it is (p. 138):—

"... One of the chief grounds of attack against me was the alleged fact that I was of Jewish origin. . . . My real name was 'Moritz Markovicz,' of which hypothetical appellation 'Morell Mackenzie' was gravely said to be the English equivalent."

"Quite recently, Aug. 31, I was favoured with an advertisement from an illustrated German paper, in which my portrait was promised for an early number in these terms: 'We shall also lay before our readers an account of the goings-on of that Jewish-English horror Markovicz, alias Mackenzie; and, as a proof that the so-called Englishman is really a Jew, we shall publish his portrait after a cabinet photograph.' This interesting work of art has since appeared, and I observe that 'my innocent nose' has been somewhat cruelly aggravated into a formidable appendage of caricature Hebraic

type. That shows you to what lengths my enemies went. Then, you see, they said my old grandfather was a Polish Jew, who had emigrated to England from Posen. Poor old fellow! here he is," showing me a miniature of a florid old gentleman. "One of his proudest boasts was that he was a Highlander, and he never set foot out of the United Kingdom. I need not say," continued the Doctor, "that if I had really been born a Jew, I should have been only too proud of a race which has no greater admirer than myself. But is not that single instance, to which I am glad you drew my attention, as it has not been mentioned in the papers, enough to serve as an example of the scurrility with which I have been pursued?"

"Could you tell me, Sir Morell, how the facsimile 'Bergmann ill-treated me' came to be published?"

"As a matter of fact I had intended to include it in my book, but I was not permitted by an august personage to use it nor had I seen it for at least three months, so I am no wiser than you. As the mischief is out, I may mention that it was written quite spontaneously, and in reply to a question whether the Emperor liked his new medicine."

"It is said in one or two quarters that in publishing your book you have re-opened an old sore which was healing, and should not have been disturbed: Am I right in believing that the sheets have been seen, some say revised, by the Empress Victoria and the Queen?"

"Neither of those two august personages has seen a page of it."

"But I presume it has been submitted to a censor? Some mention Lord Salisbury?"

"I am not at liberty to allay your curiosity."

DR. BERGMANN'S REPLY TO THE BOOK.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:—I had an opportunity this evening of meeting Professor von Bergmann, with whom I conversed for some time about Sir Morell Mackenzie's book. The Professor authorized me to transmit the following details of our conversation, which will fully inform you as to the opinion held by him: "We, the German doctors," he said, "shall take no notice whatever of the charges made against us in the book. Our answer is contained in our own official report, where every separate charge is sufficiently refuted as medical men will understand. It was to be foreseen that Sir Morell Mackenzie would write a defence in his own professional interest, but the work he is about to publish will not deceive any professional man. It contains matter written for the general public encased in scientific language; but the shell is the only scientific part about it. The charge against Gerhardt would not be listened to by any medical colleague, and the main accusation against me is refuted by the post-mortem examination. The account of the autopsy is what medical men will look at, and Sir Morell Mackenzie's defence contradicts that. It appears that he relied upon his countrymen's ignorance of German, and consequent inability to read our official report, but he has overrated this disadvantage. On Friday evening a large parcel containing an English translation was despatched to England for sale, and all the leading journals have had a copy sent them. We have not the slightest fear as to the issue of Mackenzie's publication."

A representative of the *New York Herald* had an interview with Dr. Bergmann, who, when asked what he thought of Sir Morell Mackenzie's attacks, is reported to have said: "Arrant nonsense!" He then continued:—

"In regard to the charges, amounting to malpractice, that Mackenzie says were brought against him by the German doctors' pamphlet, we (the German physicians) do not hesitate in saying that Mackenzie's treatment of the Emperor did amount to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnosis and treatment displayed gross ignorance of medicine in general. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx. In his defence, he overlooks the fact that his accusations against me fall to the ground in the presence of the testimony of Professors Virchow and Waldmeyer's post-mortem examination. Mackenzie's defence casts doubts on the capabilities of his German colleagues, but Virchow's post-mortem clearly established the fact that Tobold, Gerhardt, and I had all been quite correct in our diagnosis of the Emperor's malady. The one who allowed the fittest time and opportunity of arresting the Emperor's disease to slip away was the famous laryngologist Mackenzie. He may pen whole libraries to escape this reproach, but in vain. Had the operation been made on the Crown Prince in May, as I wished, his Majesty Frederick the Third might just as well as not be alive now as the four patients referred to in our report upon whom the operation was so successfully performed. It is entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had grown into a large one. Gerhardt and Tobold were quite right not to use the forceps, as the history of the Emperor's case shows that the piece removed by Mackenzie led to false deductions. The piece was pronounced healthy, while the post-mortem revealed cancer. The charges against Gerhardt are so absurd that they can only find their explanation in Mackenzie's despair. After reading his defence I am convinced he will be deserted by the few friends he could still lay claim to. It was my misfortune that the august patient and his Royal consort had more confidence in Mackenzie than in the three German physicians. This misplaced confidence brought the late Emperor Frederick to an early grave. Now about that crooked cut of Bramann. My answer is this—the accusation is a lie. The cut was made exactly in the middle. Mackenzie told Prince Henry of Prussia at St. Remo that the operation had been admirably performed. Now in regard to the very serious charge made against me with regard to what took place on April 12, when I am said to have ploughed a deep wound in the Emperor's throat, and caused an inflammation in the cellular tissues between the trachea and the sternum or breastbone. Again am I compelled to the belief that Mackenzie failed to grasp the meaning of Virchow's post-mortem report, wherein no mention occurs of any such inflammation. On the contrary, the cellular tissues lying behind the breastbone showed no evidence of any cicatrization, but only of purely normal conditions. The post-mortem showed the immediate cause of death—the inflammation of the lungs—to be of recent date. I then asked Professor Virchow, in presence of all the numerous witnesses who signed the report, when this inflammation of the lungs might have been supposed to have begun. The professor answered, 'Certainly not more than two weeks ago. Probably not more than six or seven days ago.' This Mackenzie heard. He saw the diseased lung, and still dared to maintain that a manipulation of mine made eight weeks before was the direct cause of the Emperor's death. No medical man would believe this lie, but the credulous and ignorant among the general public may."

FOURTH EDITION.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

PARTICULARS TO BE HANDED IN TO-DAY.

PROBABLE COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOW LONG THE TRIAL IS LIKELY TO LAST.

We are in a position to publish the following authentic information concerning the Parnell Commission:—

The affidavits of documents which the *Times* required to be made by sixty-five out of the eighty-five Irish members have been made and will be filed to-day.

In accordance with the order of the court made at the sitting of September 17 the affidavits of discovery ordered to be made by Mr. Walter, proprietor, and Mr. Wright, printer of the *Times* newspaper, will be delivered to-day.

The *Times* will also have to deliver to-day the particulars of the charges which it intends to make against the Irish members, specifying them by name, together with the illegal acts which it alleges have been by them committed.

The latest hour at which the particulars may be handed in is seven o'clock to-night.

Mr. Macdonald, the manager, Mr. Buckle, the editor, Mr. Walter, the registered proprietor, and Mr. Wright, the printer of the *Times* newspaper, if not examined on behalf of the *Times*, will all be subpoenaed and examined on behalf of Mr. Parnell with a view of discovering the person or persons who were engaged in selling the disputed letter to the *Times*.

The expenses of the inquiry cannot be stated as yet with any degree of precision. It is certain, however, that they will be very large on both sides. It is anticipated that by sitting *de die in diem* the trial may be finished in two months, so as to dispose of the matter before Christmas. The *Times*, it is expected, will take a fortnight in opening its case.

We are in a position to give the names of the counsel who have, by Mr. Parnell's consent, been selected to defend him and the Irish members. The list published on Saturday was not exact.

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P.

Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P.

Mr. Lockwood, M.P.

Mr. Asquith, M.P.

Mr. Tim Harrington, M.P.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P.

Mr. Lionel Hart.

Mr. Arthur Russell, of the English

Common Law Bar.

The briefs were delivered to these gentlemen last week. The instructions and documents are of a very voluminous character.

A shorthand writer will be employed by the Treasury to take the notes of proceedings. Every day the Treasury promises to deliver to each party, free of expense, twelve prints of the shorthand writer's notes.

The proceedings will be more of the nature of a State trial than anything that has taken place in England of late years. The nearest analogy, although that is very incomplete, is the trial of the Tichborne Claimant before three judges *in banc*.

Mr. Parnell has been in London for the last five weeks, in constant personal communication with Mr. George Lewis, at Ely-place. Mr. Parnell has taken the greatest interest in all the features of this remarkable case, and is in the highest spirits.

Mr. Inglis, the calligraphist, and Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, are employed by the *Times* as experts with reference to the handwriting of the disputed letters.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE DUTCH IN JAVA.

WELTEVREDEN, Oct. 14.—A conspiracy against the authority of the Dutch has been discovered at Madioen. Forty-two of the ringleaders have been arrested, while eleven others, who refused to surrender, were shot.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Minister of War has decided that in future no foreign officer shall be received in French military colleges or establishments, or be allowed to serve with French regiments.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 14.—Eighteen fresh cases of yellow fever and two deaths have been registered here during the past twenty-four hours.

END OF THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The strike of the employes on the street railways in the northern part of this city terminated to-day, and as the men on the western sections resumed work yesterday the entire strike is at an end.

ANOTHER POPULAR RIGHT THREATENED.

What are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners about, prosecuting the good people of Bishopstoke for exercising the immemorial right of nutting in a wood to which, as was not denied, they have right of access? Mr. Thompson pleaded for the defendants that nuts, like mushrooms, as ruled in the Queen's Bench Division, are "a spontaneous growth." But the military men on the bench refused the defendants their costs, and while "under all the circumstances deciding to dismiss the summons," shook their heads, and said that "these young men, for all that, must not for a moment suppose they had a right to go into woods and smash property." General Forrest adding that "he thought they got off very well."

THE GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW.

COLLAPSE OF ADJOINING WAREHOUSES.

A most disastrous fire, resulting in the destruction of valuable and extensive business premises, took place in Glasgow yesterday. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon fire was observed in a block of seven-story buildings, the property of Messrs. Wylie, Hall, and Co., 16 to 22, Buchanan-street. The owners occupied the street floor and two upper stories as an American store. The fire appears to have originated in the second floor, and before the brigade arrived the whole vast building was enveloped in flames. By seven o'clock the flames had been got well under. The damage is estimated at fully one hundred thousand pounds, the loss being partly covered by insurance.

The great fire in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, has been accompanied by another most serious disaster. Early this morning the Buchanan-street portion of the extensive warehouse of Messrs. Fraser, Sons, and Co., wholesale silk merchants, collapsed without any previous warning, and fell outwards with a terrific crash into the street. It is conjectured that the foundation had been sapped by the immense quantity of water which had been poured upon the contiguous burning buildings, but the collapsed warehouse was itself neither touched by fire nor water. The ruin of Messrs. Fraser's building and its contents is complete. Fortunately no one was standing near at the time. The damage in consequence of this new mishap cannot be less than £50,000, bringing the total damage up to £150,000. The great commercial thoroughfare of Buchanan-street is completely blocked by huge masses of masonry, which lie in all directions, and thousands of people are visiting the scene of the disaster.

THE DEANERY OF CHICHESTER.

At last Canon Pigou, vicar of Halifax, has made up his mind. He was offered the deanery of Chichester some three weeks ago, but he has been deliberating ever since. Now, however, we are informed that the canon has definitely decided to accept the appointment at Chichester.

A MAGNIFICENT THEATRE.—THE OPENING SCENE.

The splendid new Court Theatre of Vienna was opened yesterday. The brilliant audience, which filled every seat in the building, included the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince and Princess, King Milan of Serbia, the Prince of Wales, Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, and all the Archdukes now in Vienna and their suites, all that is most distinguished by birth, in politics, literature, or art being present. The usually excellent arrangements of the Vienna police broke down on this occasion. At the main entrance the wooden barriers were smashed, and many of those who succeeded in forcing their way through the crush only did so by losing their hats, collars, or neckties. The sight of the auditorium, lit by 4,000 16-candle power lamps, was beautiful in the extreme. The decorations of the house are white and gold, the coverings of chairs, boxes, and stalls of ruby plush. The gorgeousness of the *oyers* and lobbies, and especially of the retiring rooms attached to the Court boxes, almost passes description. In fact, the eye turns with relief from all the gold, polished marbles, and scarlet draperies to the admirably executed mural and ceiling pictures to be found in every part of the house. Two vast staircases of palatial magnificence, ascending without any turn to the level of the first floor, give access to the boxes right and left of the house. The doors are so many, and so wide, that no panic could produce a crush. Upon every floor the audience rushing out would disperse itself easily through the vast *foyers*, and find its way to the doors of exit. An allegorical scenic display, culminating in a group of the leading actors and actresses of the Burg Theatre, each in some principal rôle, led up to a eulogy of the new house, beginning with the words, "Dank dem Kaiser." This was the signal for an outburst of "Hochs," which kept the Emperor bowing amid a scene of great enthusiasm. After the prologue Grillparzer's "Esther" was played, and this was followed by Schiller's "Wallenstein's Camp."

AN OFFICIAL AND ROSE-COLOURED VIEW OF IRELAND.

Lord Londonderry paid an official visit to Belfast on Saturday, and after opening a new free library was entertained at luncheon by the mayor. Responding to the principal toast his Excellency delivered himself of a very optimistic view of the situation. The trade of the country is "steadily reviving"; the harvest has been "particularly abundant"; the prices of cattle, which have been "steadily and rapidly rising," are now "fairly maintained"; the grain harvest is good both "in quality and quantity." "Peace, security, and happiness" are also returning. During the year ending the last day of August, 1887, there were five hundred and ninety outrages: that was before the new law for the prevention of crime was passed. During the corresponding period of this year the outrages of the same kind fell to four hundred and twenty-five. The intimidation which has crime for its executive force has also diminished. In 1887 there were eight hundred and seventy persons "wholly boycotted"; now there are only seventy-nine. The "partially boycotted" last year amounted to nearly four thousand: they are little above a thousand at the present time. The Irish Government, he concluded, did not intend to relax their efforts, but were determined to administer the law firmly, fairly, and fearlessly.

OUR SAILORS AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

A correspondent writes to a German newspaper from Kiel respecting the presence of the English training squadron as follows:—There has been no English squadron here since 1881, and since then the men have changed very little in dress or manner. The crews are not nearly so well kept as the German sailors, of whom each single individual looks, in his Sunday uniform, like a gentleman. In the English one misses the fastidious care and preciseness of dress that distinguishes the Germans. Among these each man has trousers that fit him, and are without a fault; whereas among the English sailors they are sometimes too long and sometimes too short. One can also see that the English crews are not drilled in military style. This is seen not only in the way they bear themselves and walk, but also in the want of physical development in the boys. The young German boys and sailors look, without exception, like selected men, and the human material of the English navy is neither so equal nor so valuable. The English sailors are good seamen, but we doubt more and more whether they are as good for fighting as the Germans. There seems to be more vigour and military spirit among the marines, who are conspicuous in their red uniform.

A serious accident has befallen Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., while deer-stalking. The hon. baronet was returning from the moors on Saturday night when he fell heavily into a pit, breaking his left arm. The same arm was broken last session when Sir William fell on his way to the House of Commons. The hon. baronet is progressing favourably.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

In reference to the writing on the wall of a house in Goulston-street, Sir Charles Warren states that his attention having been called to a paragraph in several papers mentioning that in the Yiddish dialect the word "Jews" is spelt "Juwes," he has made inquiries on the subject and finds that this is not a fact. He learns that the equivalent in the Judæo-German (Yiddish) jargon is "Yidden." It has not been ascertained that there is any dialect or language in which the word "Jews" is spelt "Juwes."

Mr. Lusk, of Mile-end, has received another communication from the Home Office, in which he is informed that the Secretary of State has had under consideration the question of granting a pardon to accomplices. It is obvious, however, that not only must such grant be limited to persons who have not been concerned in contriving or in actually committing the murders, but the expediency and propriety of making the offer must largely depend on the nature of the information received from day to day, which is being carefully watched with a view to determining that question. With regard to the offer of a reward, Mr. Matthews has nothing to add to his former letter.

Last Friday Mr. Lusk, who is a member of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, received the following letter:—

I write you a letter in black ink, as I have no more of the right stuff. I think you are all asleep in Scotland-yard with your bloodhounds, as I will show you to-morrow night (Saturday). I am going to do a double event, but not in Whitechapel. Got rather too warm there. Had to shift. No more till you hear me again.

JACK THE RIPPER.

This letter was shown to the police. It bears a Kilburn postmark, and the handwriting is very similar to that of the post-card sent to a news agency, which has been copied and posted on the hoardings throughout the East-end by the police.

LADY STUDENTS OF HOMER.

On Saturday afternoon Professor Rendall gave the first of a series of lectures to ladies on Homer at the Royal Institution, Liverpool. He dwelt on the advance which the study of the classics had made in the last two years, on the various prose and poetical translations, specially mentioning those of the late Earl of Derby, Butcher and Lang, and Myers and Lang, while he thought Wortley's translation of the Odyssey in Spenserian stanza was powerful and excellent. The best known translation of all, that of Pope, while of great literary excellence, was somewhat marred by a certain latitude of expression and artificiality. As an Epic poet he thought Homer stood first, satisfying what Aristotle called man's love of reproduction of what he had seen. Homer's actors are real, solid, and profound, and nowhere in the range of dramatic literature could be found characters of more real interest than his emotional Achilles and steadfast-willed Odysseus.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son will receive applications for £1,000,000 dols. Six per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Marietta and North Georgia Railway, redeemable in 1897, and £1,500,000 dols. Five per Cent. of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, redeemable in 1928. The former are offered at £206 per 1,000 dols. bond, and the latter at £176. Together the two railroads will form a continuous line of road from Atlanta to and through the Cumberland Mountains, where a connection will be made with an extension, now being constructed, of the Louisville and Nashville Railway. The subscription list will be closed on or before Wednesday, October 24.

A Province of San Paulo 5 per Cent. Sterling Loan for £787,500 has been introduced by Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons. Subscriptions will likewise be received in Amsterdam by Messrs. A. H. Keyser and Sons and Messrs. Wertheim and Gompertz. The price of issue is 97½ per cent., but payments can be made in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The bonds will bear interest from the 1st inst., payable half-yearly, free from all Brazilian taxes, and are redeemable at par within thirty-seven years by an accumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The prospectus states that the loan is raised under the authority of the legislature of the Province for the immigration service and the funding of floating debt. An official memorandum shows that the entire debt of San Paulo at the end of 1887 was only £318,500. The application list will be closed on or before October 17.

Lord Advocate Macdonald has contradicted the rumours persistently circulated that he has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk.

Miss Bowers, of the New Inn, East Molesey, was found drowned in Molesey Lock yesterday afternoon.

The value of the personal estate of the late Archdeacon Philpotts is declared at £17,908.

The Hove Commissioners have passed a resolution approving of the scheme for the erection of a new sea wall and marine esplanade for West Hove, in connection with which a commodious bathing establishment will be provided.

Signor Crispi paid a visit this morning to Count Herbert Bismarck, with whom he had a long and cordial interview.

Lord Mount Temple is lying extremely ill at Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire. This morning inquirers were informed that the sufferer was decidedly worse, and in a very prostrate condition.

A telegram was received yesterday at Dewsbury Working Men's Club from Mr. R. Millar, of Brighton, stating his intention to contest the seat as a Liberal Unionist.

Owing to the death of a near relative, the marriage arranged between Miss Lawson and Mr. Hulse, M.P., is postponed, and will take place privately at Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, early in November.



BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—On the 14th inst., at Florence House, Enfield, Jane Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late John Douglas, Esq., in her 79th year.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET

Half-past One

MARKETS QUIET AND DULL.—VALUES MOSTLY LOWER.

There is a fair demand for advances in the open market this morning in connection with the provision which has to be made for a large call falling due on the last Brazilian loan, and the rate for money for the day is firmer, at 3½ per cent. The discount rate is again quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for three months' bank paper, but less eagerness is shown to take bills at these figures, as operators are beginning to realize the necessity for checking the downward movement. The rate in the open market is nearly 1½ per cent. below the official minimum, the foreign exchanges are moving against this country, and little of the gold arriving from abroad finds its way into the Bank of England, while there are renewed fears as to withdrawals from the Bank.

The unsettled condition of the Money Market is still having an effect on operators in the Stock Markets, and little disposition is shown to enter into heavy commitments in case of a fresh upward movement in rates in the open market, which is not at all improbable. In the absence of active dealings, the tendency of prices is rather adverse, and the majority of the changes are to lower prices. Consols and other Home Government Funds are firm without material alteration; but in the Home Railway Market there is a general decline. This latter department, besides being affected by monetary considerations, is also unfavourably influenced by fears of a strike in the coal districts. Foreign Government Bonds are uninteresting, except for a run up in Hungarian Gold bonds. In other directions the variations are mostly adverse. American Railroads present a quieter appearance than they have done for some time past, the market at New York on Saturday having been a neglected one. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have been bought, and are higher, but Mexican Railway issues are again a weak market, prices showing a fresh decline. Copper and Diamond Mining issues are quiet but firm.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows a slight addition to the specie, but a further moderate decrease in the legal tenders. The reserve has been reduced by £120,000, and now amounts of £22,800,000, £2,975,000 more than the legal minimum, which is 25 per cent. of the net deposits. The latter show an increase of £340,000. Last week the excess reserve was £2,280,000.

Saturday's New York Stock Market opened steady. New England shares advanced a point, otherwise the movements were insignificant. The closing was quiet and steady at about the opening prices.

The year's profit of the North of Scotland Bank amounted to £43,943, and a dividend has been declared at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing prices:—

In Home Railways.—Improved: Brighton Deferred ¼. Receded: Sheffield Deferred and North Eastern ¾, Chatham Preference and District ¼, Great Eastern, North British Ordinary and Preferred ¼.

Among Foreign Stocks.—Advanced: Hungarian Gold ¼, Argentine Hard Dollars ¼, Portuguese ½, and Peruvian 1870 1-16. Declined: Turkish Group 1 ½, the 1871 and Defence ¼, Group 2 ½, Greek 1881 ¼, and Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16.

American Railroads.—Risen: Denver Preference and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific, Ontario, and Pennsylvania shares ½. Receded: Illinois Central ½, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Northern Pacific Preference and Philadelphia and Reading shares ½.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—Higher: Grand Trunk First Preference ¾, the Second Preference and Guaranteed ½, the Third Preference ½, and the Ordinary 1-16. Lower: Mexican Ordinary ¾, the First and Second Preference ¾, and Canada Pacific ½.

Cape Copper shares are up 5-16, Namaqua and Rio Tinto ¼, Mason and Barry 1-16, and Hudson's Bay ½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a good demand. Probable sales 10,000 or more. Spot prices are firm. Futures one point higher.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Brighton (Ordinary)		London and County	
Consols	100 ¼	Do. A	143 5	Union of London	85 ½
New Consols (2½) ..	97 ½	Do. B	130 5	London and West	40 5
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	99 ¼	Chatham (Ordinary) ..	21 ¼	London Joint Stock ..	67 8
Local Loan Stock ..	102 1	Do. Preference	101 ¼	London Joint Stock ..	39 40
New 2½ p. c. ..	104 ¼	North Western	168 ¼	Stat. Prov. of Eng ..	43 4
India 3½ p. c. ..	71 ¼	South Western	138 9	Stand. Bk. S. Am ..	49 50
Do. 4½ p. c. ..	69 100 ¼	Manchester & Shel ..	70 2	Indian Consolidated ..	7 16
Egyptian Guar ..	111 22	Do. A	36 ½	Mysore shares	3 ½
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ ..	111 22	Met. Consolidated ..	74 ¼	Oreogums	11 10
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip ..	100 1	Do. Land Stock ..	70 1	Cape Copper	6 ½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110 ¼	Do. District	34 ½	Namaqua	3 ½
Liverpool	110 ¼	Midland	132 ¾	Mason and Barry ..	11 ½
FOREIGN STOCKS		North British Pref ..	74 ¾	Rio Tinto	23 ¼
Argentina 6 p. c. ..	103 2	Do. Del.	53 ¾	Montana & shares ..	1 ½
Do. Hard Dols ..	73 ¼	North Eastern	156 ¾	De Beers	32 ½
Do. Treasury	95 7	North Stafford	103 10	Kimberley Cent ..	37 ½
Austrian Gold	89 01	South Eastern	133 5	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES	
Do. Silver	57 9	Do. Deferred	111 ¼	Anglo-American ..	47 ½
Brazilian 1875	102 ½	FOREIGN RAILWAYS		Do. Pref.	79 ½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	99 101	Canada Pacific	58 ½	Brazilian Submarine ..	13 ½
Do. Cedulas 1	63 4	Can. Pacific Share ..	35 ½	Direct Unit. States ..	10 ½
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1883	99 101	Chic. Mil. and St. P ..	68 ½	Eastern	12 ½
Costa Rica A	92 ½	Denver & R. Grande ..	29 ½	Ditto Extension ..	12 ½
Do. B	91 ½	Do. Pref.	52 ½	United Telephone ..	13 ½
Egypt State Don ..	101 ¼	Illinois Shares	120 ½	Globe Telegr. Trust ..	7 ½
Do. Unified	83 3	Lake Shore	103 ½	TRAMWAYS	
Do. Preference	105 ½	Ohio & Mississippi ..	24 ½	London Gen. Om ..	103 8
Do. Daifa Sanieb ..	75 ½	Louis. and Nash	61 ½	London Street	13 ½
French 3 p. c. Rnts ..	103 ¼	Mex. Cen. Bonds	63 ¾	London Tramway ..	13 ½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts ..	82 ½	Miss. Kan. & Texa ..	12 ¼	North Metropolitan ..	17 ½
Greek 5 p. c. 1881 ..	83 ¼	N. Y. Cen. Share	110 ¼	WATERWORKS	
Hung. Gold Rente ..	95 ¾	New York Ontario ..	17 ½	Chelsea Waterworks ..	260 5
Italian	39 ½	Erie Shares	30 ½	East London	19 8
Mexican Converted ..	115 16	Do. Sec. Mort.	103 ½	Grand Junction ..	124 7
Peruvian 5 p. c. 72 ..	63 ½	Norfolk & West. Pre ..	56 ½	Kent	270 5
Do. 6 p. c.	13 ½	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M ..	41 ½	Lambeth	255 60
Portuguese	20 ½	North Pacific Pref ..	61 ½	New River, New ..	340 50
Russian 1873	72 ½	Pennsylvania Sh ..	50 ½	Shirwell & Vauxhall ..	106 71
Spanish 4 p. c.	97 9	Phil. and Read. St ..	27 ¼	W. Middlesex	205 70
Turkish 1854	25 6	Union Pacific Shares ..	63 ¼	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT	
Group 1	15 ¼	Wabash Preferred ..	29 ½	Gaslight & Coke ..	243 52
Group 2	15 16	Do. Gen. Mort.	45 ½	Imp. Continental ..	210 11
Group 3	8 ½	Grand Trunk Sh	11 ½	South Metropolitan ..	305 11
4½ p. c. 1871	91 ½	Do. First Pref	67 ½	Brush Electric (Ld.) ..	3 ½
5 p. c. Defence	85 2	Do. Second Pra	47 ½	MISCELLANEOUS	
Uruguay Unified ..	73 ¼	Do. Third Pref	26 ½	Allsopp	8 ½
Virginia Funded ..	43 1	Do. Guaranteed ..	70 ¼	Guinness and Co. ..	307 ¼
U.S. 4½ p. c.	103 ½	Mexican Ordinary ..	4 ½	Hutchins	10 ½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		Do. First Pre	110 ¼	Bryant and May ..	13 ½
Caledonian	111 ¼	Ob. do. 2nd Pref ..	75 ¼	Spratt's Patent	10 ½
Great Eastern	63 ¾	Lombardo-Venetian ..	9 ½	P. and O. Steam ..	64 6
Great Northern	115 16	Varna 3 per cent ..	6 ½	Royal Mail Steam ..	64 6
Ditto A	100 5	Nitrate Railway ..	27 ¾	N. t. Discount Co ..	11 12
Great Western	144 ½	BANKS		Hudson's Bay	18 ½
Hull and Barnsley ..	34 ½	Alliance Bank	13 ¼	Suez Canal	87 ½
Lang. and York ..	117 18	City Bank	20 ½	E. & W. Ind. Dock ..	23 5
		Consolidated Bank ..	7 ½	London and St. K ..	42 3
		Imperial Ottoman ..	21 5		

THE LATEST SCANDAL IN THE SQUARE.

GENERAL GORDON'S STATUE TO BE UNVEILED SECRETLY.

SURREPTITIOUS CEREMONY TO-MORROW.

For some time past the veiled statue of General Gordon, surrounded at the base by a wooden hoarding, has been the most conspicuous object in Trafalgar-square.

We stated the other day that Mr. Plunket, the First Commissioner of Works, had been much exercised in mind concerning the difficulty of unveiling the statue without causing a crowd to assemble in violation of Sir Charles Warren's proclamation. We are now informed that it has been decided to unveil the statue secretly at some unnamed hour to-morrow in the presence of a handful of the Upper Ten Thousand, who will not be dispersed by cavalry charges as they gather around the base of the memorial.

If the arrangements at present made are not counter-ordered in consequence of the publication of this announcement, the hoarding will be suddenly removed to-morrow, and a select ticket meeting will be held "unbeknown" to any but those invited.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

SUGGESTIONS BY SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson opened on Saturday a Liberal Club at Orton, in North Westmoreland, for which division of the county the Lord Mayor elect has consented to stand as a candidate at the next election. Sir Wilfrid, addressing a public meeting afterwards said:—The 9th of November is coming on. That is a great day in London. But I have seen that Alderman Whitehead is going to make some little alterations in the performances which go on on that day. They generally have camels and buffaloes and elephants and jackasses, and men in armour, and tomfools marching about. He says he is going to alter all that and make it different. Well, I wish he had been here, because I could have given him a little hint how to do it. I think he might have a series of allegorical pictures and exhibit them. He should get the Liberal Unionists and exhibit them in tableaux vivants and draw them through the streets. He might have Lord Hartington in a little leaky boat, and Lord R. Churchill standing in Macedonia calling on him to come over and help them—and then in the City I would have Mr. Goschen in the act of presenting a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. But I would not stop there. I would have Mr. Jesse Collings in a three-acre field milking a cow. Sometimes, too, you see a happy family drawn about the street. Now I would have a gilded carriage in which I would put Joe Chamberlain beside a lot of dukes, duchesses, archbishops, publicans, and brewers. And I would have one more picture, and it should be Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury I would represent as Pharaoh and Mr. Gladstone as Moses, demanding that the people should be let go. (Loud cheers.) Well, I do hope our friend Mr. Alderman Whitehead will read what I have said, and be guided by my counsel. (Hear, hear.) If he does so you will have one of the most interesting Lord Mayor's shows that there has been for a great many years past.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

In view of the excitement now prevailing in London regarding the East-end murders a reliable correspondent sends us the following narrative, which speaks for self:—"Late on Friday afternoon two young ladies, friends of mine, got into a first-class carriage, full of people, at Baker-street station. On the train arriving at the Swiss Cottage, all the passengers got out with the exception of my friends and a stranger—a young man of gentlemanly appearance. No sooner had the train reached the tunnel on the further side of the station, than the man pulled out a long knife and threatened the two horrified girls by brandishing it before their faces, conducting himself generally as an escaped lunatic. On arriving at the next station (Finchley Road) the man jumped out as the train was stopping and disappeared before the alarm could be given. My friends, on arriving home, narrated the circumstances to their brother, and he at once gave particulars to the police, who are now engaged in endeavouring to find the cowardly ruffian." Our correspondent adds that the two girls were almost frantic with terror.

SENTENCE ON THE PARIS SWINDLER ALLMAYER.

The trial of the Swindler Allmayer was concluded in Paris on



ALLMAYER.

led back to prison, where the authorities will now, no doubt, take care that he does not escape a third time from the grip of justice.

A FATAL FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.

A serious fire, which resulted in the death of one woman and in serious injury to a second, occurred on Saturday afternoon at 63, Backchurch-lane, Whitechapel, in a house tenanted by Mr. J. Green, a chandler, and sublet to several lodgers. The fire broke out from an unknown cause on the first floor, and two women named Becky Solomons and Jane Lowden, who were on the second floor at the time, found that their means of escape by the staircase were cut off by the flames. They rushed to the windows and, as there was no ladder and no appearance of any other aid, they were compelled to throw themselves to the ground. They fell heavily, and were found to have sustained serious injuries. They were removed to the London Hospital, where Becky Solomons died yesterday.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE IN A BEAR PIT.

An extraordinary affair happened at Franklin's Gardens, Northampton, on Saturday afternoon. A fête was being held in the gardens under the auspices of the local volunteer corps, and the gardens were crowded with pleasure-seekers. In the centre of the grounds is a bear pit, and into this a young man who was looking over the parapet dropped his hat. A man named John Gotch, formerly an attendant at the gardens employed in the feeding of the animals, thought he could trust himself to enter the pit, in the belief that the bears would know him again. As soon, however, as he reached the floor one of the bears sprang at him from the rear, and commenced to tear savagely at his scalp. Gotch's cries attracted a crowd of people, and great excitement and confusion soon prevailed. Word was sent to the volunteers, who rushed from their drill and surrounded the pit. Colonel Hollis, commander of the battalion, drew his sword, and hurled it at the bear, which was slightly wounded. Smarting from the pain of the wound, the brute became more infuriated and attacked his victim with increased ferocity. Rifles and bayonets were now hurled at the animal, but it continued to maul the unfortunate man until Lieutenant Hull, by a well-directed throw, dashed a bayonet fixed to a heavy rifle right into the animal's flank. The bear released his captive, and skulked off. Meanwhile, the regular attendants having arrived, Gotch was extricated from his perilous position, and taken on an ambulance to the hospital. It was found that the skull had been battered in a horrible manner, and a portion of the scalp had been torn from the bone. The bear, which is named Victoria, was, it appears, covered with wounds, and is not expected to survive. The managers say the bears were excited by the volley firing of the volunteers, but it is a singular fact that the other bears sat throughout at the top of their poles and gazed in the most unconcerned manner at what was going on in the pit.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.—A FALLING OFF.

In the south-east district of Ireland the fishing operations of the last three months, taken on the whole, have fallen considerably below the averages of previous seasons. The shoals visiting the coast appear to have considerably diminished, and this accounts for the falling off in the catches. The supply has been irregular, and the want of sufficient means of transfer has prevented the fish from being conveyed into the inland Irish markets, Scotch, English, and French boats have in parts monopolized the fishing off the coasts. In the Galway district fish were rather plentiful, but the means for their capture in the west proved totally inadequate to enable the people to take advantage of this, and the same may be said of the Kerry coast. The herring fishery has been almost entirely in the hands of the English boats.

A STATUE OF SHAKESPEARE IN PARIS. I

Shakspeare's statue was unveiled in Paris yesterday afternoon before a large and distinguished company of Frenchmen and Englishmen. It was the gift of Mr. William Knighton, vice-president of the International Literary Association. The Corporation of Paris vied in generosity with the donor by accepting it unanimously and by erecting it on perhaps the most favoured site of Paris, at the corner of the stately Avenue de Messine and the Boulevard Haussmann. There was a large attendance.

TYPHOID RAVAGES IN ITALY.—A pamphlet lately published by Dr. Carlo Ruata, professor of the University of Padua, gives a terrible picture of the ravages caused by typhoid fever in Italy. It is the most fatal of all infectious maladies known in the country, the number of deaths resulting from it in the capital towns and districts from 1881 to 1885, in a population of rather more than seven millions is shown by these official tables:—1881, deaths 6,709; 1882, deaths 6,598; 1883, deaths 6,559; 1884, deaths 6,294; 1885, deaths 7,432; 1886, deaths 6,878. If typhoid maintains the same proportions among the rest of the population, it may be estimated that this fever kills annually in Italy about 25,000 persons, who represent about 250,000 persons attacked.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION IN UNITED STATES SCHOOLS.—According to a return published by the Education Department in Washington, instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics on the system, is made compulsory by statute in all schools, at some portion of the course, in twenty-five out of the thirty-eight States, in all the territories, and in the district of Columbia. In Missouri this instruction is compulsory only when required by the patrons of schools. The States in which it is compulsory are the following:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and California.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.—According to the latest official returns, which are for 1886, 24,841 persons were killed by wild beasts in that year in British India. Of these 22,134 were killed by snakes, 928 by tigers, 222 by wolves, 194 by leopards, 113 by bears, 57 by elephants, 24 by hyenas, and 1,169 by other animals, including scorpions, jackals, lizards, boars, crocodiles, buffaloes, mad dogs, and foxes. In the same year 57,541 animals were destroyed by wild animals, but in this case the proportions are quite different, for while snakes were responsible for the deaths of eleven-twelfths of the human beings, they only killed two in every 57 animals, tigers and leopards doing the greatest damage. Tigers show 23,769, leopards 22,275, wolves 4,275, snakes 2,514, hyenas 1,312, and bears 758. In the case both of human beings and animals the destruction appears to be on the increase; in the former case the number is higher than any one of the previous ten years, and in the latter it is third in ten years in point of numbers killed. At the same time, the numbers of wild beasts killed and the rewards paid for that purpose are increasing. In 1886 22,417 wild beasts were destroyed, and 417,596 snakes.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 49, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CLOTHED WITH AIR.

A CHAT WITH THE MANAGER OF THE CELLULAR CLOTHING COMPANY. The endeavour to provide humanity with a "sound mind in a sound body" is every year becoming more frequent, as educational classes of innumerable kinds are established, and ever greater facilities are offered to those who would avail themselves of the opportunities so lavishly offered. While thus a great number of persons are intent on forming the healthy mind another increasing number turn their energies and intelligence towards the equally important task of providing such good things as will ensure the sound body, without which mental power can never be fully developed. Among the most prominent reformers of the trappings of the outward man are at the present moment the Cellular Clothing Company, who declare that they are able to provide the public with a new material combining all the essentials of perfectly healthy clothing. With a view of obtaining some information as to the merits of the cellular cloth, one of our representatives called the other day at the company's offices at 75, Aldermanbury, and had an interesting conversation with the manager, Mr. A. Johnson, of which the following is the substance:—

"So your company has added yet another to the many attempts at freeing mankind from the ills and woes to which their flesh is heir? Well, Mr. Johnson, what is this cellular cloth of yours, and what is the history of its invention, for it has a scientific history, of course?"

"Yes, the invention is based on strictly scientific principles, and though I do not pretend to be intimately acquainted with scientific subjects, I will try to give you a short account as to the theory regarding the cellular cloth. It is a new invention, but not a new principle, which, in reality, was first grasped by Count Rumford, who, as long ago as last century, entered largely into the question of clothing in his essay on the propagation of heat in various substances. He was before his time with his ideas, and nobody took much notice of his discoveries; but it seems that the time has now come, or nearly come, when people are ready to accept the truth of the old scientist's observations, the substance of which was, roughly speaking, that only such clothing was perfectly healthy which, besides being light and warm, allowed a constant current of air to pass slowly to and from the skin, the vapours which are continually being exhaled by the pores thus passing away, and a current of fresh air allowing the skin to be enveloped in fresh and healthy air instead of its own waste substance."

"But is there not a continual danger of people catching chills by this same constant current of cold air?"

"Not in the least, and that is just where one of the chief advantages of our manufacture lies. Our material is cellular, as you see," said Mr. Johnson, pointing to a heap of white and cream-coloured articles heaped up beside and around him—"that is to say, the fabric is disposed in a number of small cells, forming a network which, while open, is covered with a thin film or fluff, holding the air for some time in its meshes and allowing it to pass through very slowly and gradually. Thus the air enveloping the skin becomes of the temperature of the skin, and does not cause the slightest chill."

"I think I have heard this theory expounded before. Are you, perhaps, one of the disciples of the school of woollenites who preach their gospel—and a very logical gospel it seems to be—everywhere in the market place?"

"No; but we maintain that while for reasons of health it is immaterial of what fibre the fabric consists, so long as it is a substance that can be woven, whether it be cotton, silk, a mixture of silk and cotton, or cotton and wool (merino), or pure wool, cotton is preferable for several important reasons. First of all we have tried to supply a material which it is even in a poor man's power to buy, and then we find that on the whole the cheapest material out of which the cellular cloth can be fabricated is cotton."

"But, pardon me, Mr. Johnson; is it not an acknowledged fact that cotton or any other dead vegetable fibre is impervious, and second only to linen, in giving people chills and colds and all kinds of ailments?"

"Exactly; but this is only the case as long as a cotton fabric is closely woven. As soon as it is woven in the cellular form, the objection is completely removed, and the evaporation and escape of the cutaneous water, as well as the passage of gases and air, goes on as easily as through any other porous material, while the feeling of chilliness disappears altogether. Another reason why the cellular cloth is made chiefly of cotton is that it is easily worked, and when worked agreeable to the eye. It is also one of the most durable of dress materials, and it has this enormous advantage that it does not shrink, however often it is washed, and remains of full size until it is worn out. Again, it is very light, and combines, in fact, the three essentials of perfect clothing—warmth, lightness, and comfort."

"Then, if this is the case, why do you make silk and merino garments as well as cotton ones?"

"That is merely a matter of taste and choice for the public. As I said, the substance of the fabric is of no moment as long as it is cellular, but there are people who do not care to wear cheap materials, and for those we provide the articles in silk, or in a mixture of cotton and silk. Others, again, have a notion that merino is warmer and more suitable for underclothing. Those we can also indulge, but the sanitary properties of the fabric remain always the same. We try, naturally, to please all tastes, but our chief object is to provide the million, the masses, with healthy clothing which is not beyond their means; and in this, I believe, we are the first who have succeeded, for we have proved that the cellular cloth is equally satisfactory in hot weather and in cold, that it wears marvellously well, that it can be washed with less trouble and expense than almost any other fabric, and that, with regard to its sanitary properties—being, in fact, of all clothing the cleanest—it completely supplies a serious want."

"Then, is it sufficient to wear porous underclothing while the outer garments may still be impervious?"

"Yes, I think it is sufficient. We are no faddists, and we are not manufacturing anything beyond underclothing some light cricket and tennis caps

and jackets, night garments, sheets, and counterpanes. As a rule, in fact without exception, a man's upper garments leave always plenty of room for the air to penetrate. Ladies have begun to use the cellular cloth as dress lining, and a man might do the same for his coat and waistcoat, but it is the healthy underclothing, the supplementary skin retaining warmth and yet permitting free evaporation which we have supplied and which we feel sure will, before long, become a real boon to the public, as it has been and is a boon to all who have worn it, and none of whom have, to our knowledge, had any cause to regret having adopted it. In fact we receive letters every day from all parts of the world, telling us of the highly satisfactory results of wearing our fabric, and, personally speaking, I can testify to its good qualities, for I have never in my life been better in health than since I began to wear cellular underclothing. It is the same with my family; we sleep between sheets of cellular cloth, under a counterpane of it embroidered with a pretty design in several colours of flax thread. My little boy is dressed from head to foot in cellular cloth, and we all are in perfect health."

"One more question, Mr. Johnson. Is your cellular cloth made in England?"

"Yes, every bit of it is English manufacture."

With this our representative left, expressing the hope that such strenuous efforts to serve mankind as that in which the Cellular Clothing Company is engaged might bear a golden harvest to the promoters, and a new store of health to the million.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF ETHICS.

A PROGRAMME BY PROFESSOR SEELEY.

ABOUT a couple of hundred of middle-class men and women and young men met in a room at Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand, last night, to hear the author of "The Expansion of England" (perhaps in this connection one should rather say of "Ecce Homo") read to the Ethical Society a presidential lecture on "What the Ethical Society may do." "What the Ethical Society may not do" would perhaps be equally descriptive of the matter of the address. It was interesting, fresh, and thoughtful; it was inspired by a spirit of deep moral sincerity, salted with just a flavour of intellectual arrogance. In a word, Professor Seeley's address was characteristic. The society, it should be premised, is not quite new. It is two years old. But it is newly seeking to enlarge its activities, to court attention, to throw open its doors to all who seek a criticism of life, instead of confining its ambition to academic discussions among students. As described by themselves in an explanatory circular, the members of this society agree in believing that the moral and religious life of man is capable of rational justification. They believe that there is at present great need for the exposition of the actual principles of social morality generally acknowledged, though imperfectly analyzed in current language; for presentation of the ideal of human progress; for systematic teaching of ethics in all its branches; and for the strict application of ethical principles to all departments of social and political life. In the pursuit of these aims the Ethical Society does not set out from any authoritative or merely traditional statement of the claims of morality. It believes that these claims rest upon the rational nature of man as a member of an organic spiritual community.

Professor Seeley strongly contrasted the theoretical and the practical view of ethics. A theoretical treatment would only lead to the foundation of a new sect. They came forward with an ethical supply in a time of great ethical demand. To that demand they should seek to adapt their help. He gave a lively description of the reigning bewilderment of thought, on which he dwelt as an alarming symptom of the times. Scepticism was not confined to religion, but extended also to morals, politics, in short to all the principles of action. It had been made much more dangerous by the advent of democracy. Our masters must be taught more than to read and write. A great missionary effort was called for. We wanted a new organ for the diffusion of truth. An ethical doctrine was needed on many most important subjects. On education: there the prize system, the business idea, must be combated. On politics: in which the tyranny of parties must be resisted, "the interminable scurrious brawl which debauches and vulgarizes the public mind." On the social question: to terminate the perpetual oscillation between *laissez-faire* and Socialism. In all these fields they should assert ethical principles as against unethical, not one set of ethics against another. As for the society's attitude toward the Churches, it should be subject to the recognition of Christianity as the oldest ethical society in the world, one of which all of them were morally the children, and one which had prepared the ground during centuries. He quarrelled not so much with what the Churches taught as with what they did not teach. Let them, then, endeavour to secure a hearty and unreserved alliance, that would save a waste of battling energies and benefit both parties in an equal degree. Consistently with this advice, the strenuous expression of which concluded an address couched throughout in a fascinating and pellucid style, the professor named Christianity, together with the old university system, as the two great levers which the new ethical spirit had to work with.

Though the doors of the meeting were thrown open to the public, it was requested from the platform that the lecture should not be given the added publicity of anything like a full report. A few phrases, however, we may be perhaps allowed from those "Thoughts on the present discontent," which Professor Seeley, like other only less distinguished Unionists and Superior Persons, has elsewhere expressed with no uncertain sound. For the old solidity of the national type we have substituted, he fears, along with looseness of political principle, loquacity, sentimentality, hysteria, mixed ideas, and the habit of thinking in crowds. Gaining in breadth of view and in emotion, we show a lack in character, a want of grasp. The new democracy needs to acquire a habit of tackling large questions, it needs scientific ideas of government and first principles—in fine, ethical principles.

CADBURY'S ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa.

THE COST OF HOLDING BURMAH.

THE official Report issued by the India Office on the moral and material progress of India includes a statement as to the condition of Upper Burma. The country is said to be settling down, and as the people are becoming accustomed to our rule they are more willing to aid in the maintenance of order. Meanwhile, the cost entailed upon the Indian Treasury is very considerable, and there is no prospect of the charges and revenue balancing. The maximum revenue drawn by the King of Burma from the country was Rs. 1,000,000, but before the war the receipts of the Burmese treasury had fallen below Rs. 900,000 a year by reason of maladministration. Of this total Rs. 300,000 was derived from customs duties, transit dues, and monopolies which were abolished by the British Government on annexation. During the year 1886-87 the revenue collection only reached to Rs. 220,000; and during the year 1887-88 they rose to Rs. 490,000. The net charge to the Indian Treasury on account of Upper Burma was:—1886-87, Rs. 2,068,700; 1887-88, Rs. 2,727,300; 1888-89 (estimated) Rs. 1,880,500. The main source of revenue is the capitation tax, a qualified property tax, which is paid at an average rate of Rs. 1 per family or house, and which is distributed among the families of a village according to their means and circumstances. It is anticipated that the revenues will increase until they reach a total of not less than Rs. 1,100,000 by the year 1896, exclusive of railway receipts. By that time the "extra charges" for the army may have come down to Rs. 300,000; the military and civil works grant, now about Rs. 670,000 a year, to meet the emergent need of the new province, may be reduced to Rs. 240,000; and the police charges will perhaps be reducible to Rs. 500,000. If these anticipations are fulfilled, then the net charge on account of Upper Burma will, ten years after annexation, be about Rs. 340,000, against a surplus of Rs. 700,000, at the present time, on Lower Burma.

A CHAMPION SPECULATOR.

The manipulator of the recent "corner" in Chicago wheat, which proved one of the most successful operations of the kind ever attempted even in America, is described by an American contemporary.

"Old Hutch," by which title B. P. Hutchinson has been known on the Chicago Board of Trade for years as the champion scalper and speculator; and "Mr." Hutchinson, as he is now known since he has broken his own and the Chicago Board of Trade record by successfully running the closest and best-managed corner ever made in this country, is the hero of the hour in the grain markets, and the cause of the worst demoralization in the trade that has been seen since the old corner days of Peter McGeech and P. D. Armour. There have been bigger deals and more gigantic speculations attempted time and again in the Chicago grain and provision markets. But never has one been so unexpectedly, yet so openly and notoriously begun, conducted and successfully carried through without a hitch or mistake as this. To one outside the trade this may not be understood without the explanation that it was possible only for B. P. Hutchinson to do it. This is due to the fact that he has been for thirty years what is known as a professional speculator, who "scalped" the market on a big scale for a small profit per bushel, but who has made millions out of his enormous transactions, until he has come to be the largest capitalist on the Chicago Board of Trade, with the most ready money at command. Indeed, he has made a great Bucket Shop of himself for years and allowed the whole Chicago Board of Trade to "buck" him, as it is called in the classic terms of the trade. His favourite method of operating is to go against the crowd, on the theory that the crowd is always wrong, and his success and millions prove it. It has been his custom to go into any of the trading rings or pits on the Chicago Board and offer to buy or to sell all anybody and everybody wanted at the market price, or to sell at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. over the market and buy at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. under the market at the same time; all the crowd would sell or buy, and would often pass his trading cards into the throng of brokers and tell them to fill them up and send them in to his offices. But he has never been known to run but one or two deals or corners, and these were scarcely known to be engineered by him, he being otherwise content with a profit of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. to 2 c. or 3 c. per bushel and seldom over 5 c., while stopping his losses as he took his profits before they became heavy and he tied up by the markets.

"Diamonds and Gold of South Africa." (F. C. Mathieson and Son, Bartholomew House, E.C.) Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Kimberley, gives a very animated account of the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa, and gives some hints to intending speculators and gold-diggers. The Transvaal gold fields are in no sense a poor man's diggings, capital being necessary to work the mines. Companies have been formed very freely, but investors are very properly advised to scrutinize their prospectuses carefully. Kimberley has so far supplied the greater part of the capital for the development of the goldfields. It is a striking instance of the freaks of fortune that the man to whose dogged perseverance the present generation owe the discovery of diamonds—one O'Reilly—is now in the Transvaal working for his livelihood, while later comers have long since retired from the fields with immense fortunes.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, at the Irish Exhibition—Cardinal Manning presiding, 6.
 Bristol Triennial Musical Festival: Choruton Collins on "English Literature" (Mr. Goschen in the chair), Gresham College, Basing-hall-street, 7.30.
 Opening of Horticultural College, Swanley, 4.
 Exhibitions, &c., open:—Crystal Palace, from 10; Alexandra Palace, from 10; Niagara in London, Westminster, from 10; Madame Tussaud's, Marylebone-road, from 9; Irish, Olympia, from 9; Arts and Crafts, New Gallery, Regent-street; Hardy Fruit Show, Crystal Palace.

TO-MORROW.

St. Pancras Parliament, Vestry Hall, 8.
 Annual Meeting of Women's Liberal Association, North Islington Central Liberal Club, 8.
 Royal Horticultural Society National Apple and Pear Conference, Chiswick, 3.
 Bristol Triennial Musical Festival.
 The Lady Mayoress—Reception at the Mansion House, 3.
 South Kensington Liberal Association—Dramatic Entertainment, 8.20.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.

THE ARMADA.

MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. R. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

TO-NIGHT, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. At 8, LESBIA. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

FRIDAY NEXT, PRINCE KARL. Mr. MANSFIELD as Prince Karl, his original character. PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of the POOR at the EAST-END of LONDON.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—*See Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Door 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDOX CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Melish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Lester, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-offices open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairloles, M. Barton, and Olga Netherlands; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynsworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montague, and Rutland Barrington. Doors open at 8.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 173rd Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buis, F. Grove, Frank Gilmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, October 20, at 2.30. Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 78th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jencks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

This is the finest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 212th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, H. Reeves Smith, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 15. to 44. Last 6 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy. Miss SOPHIE EYRE'S BENEFIT, LAST NIGHT of SHE, October 20, by kind permission of George Edwardes, Esq.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Hyde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,091.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (753rd Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Haydon. Musical Director, Mr. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Midne, Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Vilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Saaselle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, F. Thorne, H. Hailey, and Charles Collette. Doors open at 8 o'clock. On and after TO-MORROW (Tuesday) the doors will open at 7.15, and the performance will commence at 7.30, with a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Galsworthy and E. B. Norman. Opera at 8.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANCHETTE's celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahaem, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Cote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUILTS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON." at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.10 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

"Mr. Semley told me, sir," said Sniff, "that Mr. Costelloe supped with you on the night of his disappearance, and that you afterwards walked part of the way home with him, but, being caught in a thunderstorm, took shelter in an empty house. How long did you remain there?"

"About forty minutes, I should judge."

"Did you both leave it together?"

"Well, no! Having such a short distance to go, and fearing my ward might be anxious, I left before the rain had quite ceased, while Costelloe said he would wait a little longer, as he had no umbrella, and take a cab as soon as one passed."

"A cab, eh! That's a clue. Are you quite sure the house was empty?"

"It appeared so, and the front door was open. Once, I certainly thought I heard some one moving about below, but I don't think there really was anybody there. It was probably a cat after mice or rats."

"That I can find out," said Sniff.

"I don't quite see how it would help you," involuntarily exclaimed the Major.

"Oh, yes it would," remarked Semley, anxiously, "besides removing you from the invidious position of being the last to see . . ." He stopped abruptly, and wished he had not spoken, for again a frightened look came into the Major's eyes, and Sniff rapidly glanced in a suspicious manner from one man to the other.

"Invidious!" at length said Major Temple.

"How?"

"I used the wrong adjective," replied Semley.

"I should have said annoying."

"That is so," said the detective, rapidly making some notes in his pocket-book. "It's always annoying for a gentleman to be mixed up in a

mystery, especially when a young lady's name is brought in."

"What the devil do you mean?" angrily asked the Major, his voice trembling nevertheless. "What has—has my ward to do with this affair?"

"I presume Mr. Sniff means the annoyance to you and Miss Tressilian if the papers were to get wind you were the last to see Costelloe," said Semley, again interposing in the Major's interests.

The actor's fearful suspicions were strengthening their hold upon him, and his manner betrayed that he was ill at ease. But the detective misread him, and still ascribed to him a leading part in the affair, only now the matter was complicated by the Major's evident apprehension. Sniff concluded that the two men were in collusion, and that one of them was responsible for Costelloe's disappearance, but he could not decide which of them was guilty and which merely accessory to the fact. He still inclined to his first belief, however, that Semley had made away with Costelloe, and that the Major was endeavouring to screen him in order to save his ward from pain: though why the girl's guardian should have favoured Semley's suit, instead of that of a successful man like Costelloe, was a riddle which the astute detective could not solve. There were evidently wheels within wheels, and he must collect more evidence. The question first to be decided was whether there had been anybody in the empty house when the Major and Costelloe took shelter there.

"Shall I go and join Miss Tressilian?" asked Semley of the Major. "She may feel anxious at your absence."

"We'll go together," said Major Temple—"that is, unless you have any more questions to ask me, Mr. Sniff."

"No! No!" said the detective in his airiest manner. "I think what you have told me will do

for the present. I should like to speak to your ward, but I won't trouble her now. There's plenty of time, as I must first of all make some inquiries in another quarter."

"I wonder what other quarter?" moodily asked the Major, as he and Semley walked down to the lower end of the grounds.

"I expect he means to make investigations about the empty house," said the actor.

"Ah! no doubt," remarked the other, lapsing into silence.

As the two men approached the seat occupied by Antonia, the Major suddenly bit his lip and, muttering a suppressed oath, gripped Semley's arm. "A sudden faintness!" he murmured. Semley looked and, to his surprise, saw the traveller whom he had noticed at Basingstoke seated by Antonia's side. The girl rose and advanced to her guardian, exclaiming, "You'll never guess who has been entertaining me during your absence. Such an old friend of ours." Semley was surprised at the light in the girl's eyes and the evident happiness on her face. Was this another and an earlier admirer? But the stranger now came forward.

"Hullo, Temple!" he exclaimed. "Don't you remember me, old chap?"

"I—er—never expected to see—" said the Major, recovering himself.

"No! I dare say it is a surprise," interrupted the other, "to see Fred Essilmont on his native shores after all these years. I don't wonder, either, that you didn't recognize me at once. When you last saw me I hadn't these leonine appendages"—indicating his whiskers.

The Major started, and grasping Essilmont by the hand gazed earnestly into his face.

"What!" said he. "Essilmont? My dear old fellow, how are you? I must beg a thousand pardons for not recognizing you at once, but, as you say, those whiskers do make a difference in a man. This is really a supreme pleasure. But come, let me introduce you. My ward, Miss Tressilian—Captain Essilmont!"

"I've introduced myself there," said Essilmont laughing.

"Yes!" said Antonia, echoing the Captain's

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Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS'S SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT THIS EVENING, at 7.30

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Band of the Coldstream Guards. Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists this evening:—Mme. Clara Samuel, Miss Julie Albu, Miss Fanny Joyce, and Miss Fannie Leslie, MDME. SCALCHI, and MR. SIMS REEVES. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin), Mr. John Radcliff (Solo Flute). Prices as usual. Admission One Shilling. Doors open 7.0. Commence 7.30. Box Office open ten to five.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OVLV CARTE.—TO-NIGHT,
at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled **THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD**; or, **THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID**.
Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORM-
ANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE.
Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farical
Comedy, in three acts, entitled **UNCLES AND AUNTS**, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, **THE SPY**, by CECIL KALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY
NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THE JODRELL (late Novelty) THEATRE, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LONG
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laugh. "We're as great friends now as we used to be in India!"

"Well, my friend Mr. Semley, then," said the Major, hurriedly.

Captain Essilmont and the actor bowed to each other.

"Come along now up to the hotel, and have a smoke and a talk over old times!" said Major Temple.

Semley led the way with Miss Tressilian, followed by the two officers.

"You'll excuse my asking the question," said Captain Essilmont to the Major, "but this friend of yours, Semley, has he anything to do with the actor whose name is mentioned in connection with this mysterious disappearance which the papers are making so much of?"

"His name mentioned?" exclaimed the Major. "How?"

"Oh! nothing particular. Only I read in the evening papers coming down in the train that the police, although very reticent, believed they had a clue, resulting from inquiries made of Mr. Semley, a brother actor of Costelloe's."

Major Temple breathed a sigh, apparently of relief.

"This is the same man," he said; "and, as you've introduced the subject, I may as well tell you that we're very awkwardly situated in the affair, as Costelloe had supper at our place on the very night of his disappearance. If the newspapers should get hold of that, it would be very unpleasant for us; and I must beg of you, Essilmont, as a friend, not to mention the affair in my ward's presence, as it upsets her to be reminded of . . . of such an unpleasant occurrence."

"Why? Was she in any way—I mean was this Costelloe a great friend of yours?"

"No; merely an acquaintance. But—er—you understand what I mean, don't you? Girls are so odd, and so extremely sensitive."

"I see," said Captain Essilmont, and he lapsed into a brown study, as if he also were affected with the unrest which apparently disturbed everybody brought into the remotest contact with the drama of Costelloe's mysterious fate.

They entered the hotel, and the subject was not again broached that night.

CHAPTER VII.

A TERRIBLE INTERVIEW.

Semley was right in his conjecture that Sniff's first care would be to ascertain whether the house in which Major Temple and Costelloe had taken refuge had been entirely unoccupied or not. The detective sent a telegram to his colleagues in London that very evening, and, early in the afternoon of the following day, received this reply:—

"House now taken. Was occupied by caretaker, woman named Gardiner, at time Costelloe's disappearance. Gardiner now gone charing elsewhere. Shall we follow her up? Manager Princesses' discovered Costelloe worth more than he thought. Anxious to find him, in order sue, obtain damages for breach contract. Manager does not believe him dead; offers reward one hundred pounds if Costelloe found alive, fifty if dead."

Sniff smiled incredulously to himself at the notion of the actor being alive; but the offer of a reward undoubtedly stimulated him to fresh activity in his researches. He telegraphed back that every effort was to be made to discover the charwoman Gardiner, adding that he would probably come up to town himself on the following day, as the persons suspected by him of being implicated in Costelloe's disappearance were unlikely to move. In the meantime he cautioned the authorities to be very chary of giving any information to the Press, as the slightest publicity might ruin his plans. The message satisfactorily disposed of, the detective strolled in an apparently listless manner towards the West Bournemouth railway station. No one could have flung the reproach of idleness at Mr. Sniff, even in his early youth, and, while waiting that morning for the reply to his message to Scotland-yard, he had not sat with his hands folded on his knees. The interview with Major Temple had been satisfactory, so far as it went, and had given the detective several fresh clues; but there was another person whom Mr. Sniff was even more anxious to see than the Major, and that was the latter's ward. He determined to see her before leaving Bournemouth, and spent the morning in making arrangements to secure an interview.

When Antonia went up to dress to go out with her guardian in search of apartments, she found on

her dressing-table an envelope marked "Private." She opened it with a beating heart, her mind at once reverting to the mystery which had so overshadowed her life, and took out an official-looking letter, written on blue paper, stamped with the Royal arms, round which ran the legend, "Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland-yard." Preparing her mind for the worst—although her fears were too vague to suggest what that worst might mean—she read as follows:—

Mr. Sniff, of the Criminal Investigation Department
Scotland-yard,
To Miss Tressilian,
Royal Bath Hotel, Bournemouth.

Mr. Sniff must apologize to Miss Tressilian for the apparent liberty he is taking in addressing her by letter, but, as Miss Tressilian will perceive, he does so in fulfilment of his official duties. Miss Tressilian is aware that some comment has been excited by the fact that the last house at which Mr. Costelloe, the missing actor, is known to have been seen was Major Temple's residence in Gloucester-place. In order to avoid further unpleasantness, therefore, and with a view to preventing the awkward reports which might otherwise be circulated, Mr. Sniff requests the honour of a few minutes' conversation with Miss Tressilian at her earliest convenience, in order that he may ascertain the circumstances of Mr. Costelloe's visit to her guardian's house. Mr. Sniff will be in the waiting-room at the West Bournemouth station at four o'clock this afternoon. It is, perhaps, superfluous to remark that Miss Tressilian had better refrain from mentioning this matter to Major Temple or others, lest it should give rise to misapprehension and cause unnecessary unpleasantness to all concerned.

Antonia put down the letter with a feeling of despair. Was it then come to this? Was her guardian actually suspected and being watched by a common detective? If she declined to see the official it would appear as if she were afraid of the consequences, and would make him suspicious. Looking at the question clearly and bravely, therefore, she came to the conclusion that she had better go and meet Sniff at the railway station as he suggested.

The object of the detective's stroll is thus apparent. He found Antonia in the waiting-room. She had her veil down, but the dark eyes shone mysteriously through the gauze, like lambent torches through a mist.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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Also Trains in connection from Kensington, Chelsea, &c.
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available eight days.
Cheap Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Season Tickets.
Available by all Trains between London and Brighton.
Pullman Drawing Room Cars between London and Brighton.
Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations.
On the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEK-DAY.
A First Class Cheap Train from Victoria 10.0 A.M. Day Return Tickets 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car, available to return by any Train from Brighton (Central Station) or West Brighton.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.
First Class Cheap Trains from Victoria 10.45 A.M. and 12.15 P.M., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Returning from Brighton (Central Station) or West Brighton by any Train the same day. Fare, First Class, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing Room Car is run in the 10.45 A.M. Train from Victoria to Brighton (Central Station), returning from Brighton (Central Station) by the 3.40 P.M. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., also available for return (First Class) by any other Train same day from Brighton (Central Station) or West Brighton.

BRIGHTON—THE GRAND AQUARIUM.—EVERY SATURDAY.
Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 A.M. and 12.0 noon, calling at East Croydon.
Return Tickets, available to return by any Train same day, from Brighton (Central Station) or West Brighton—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

FOR full particulars see Time Book and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Lodge-circus Office.

(By Order) A. SARLE,
Secretary and General Manager.

THE biggest £5 BANK OF ENGLAND
NOTE in the world will be GIVEN AWAY every Wednesday to the first common-sense Englishman who has the nous to go for it. See **MONDAY'S TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION**, a Newspaper for every one.—All Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls, or post free 2d. —25, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE PORT-NIGHTLY SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
ORIENT	5,300	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,638	4,000	Dec. 21
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,000	Jan. 4

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.
Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.

Cheap Single and Return Tickets.
Managers, F. GREEN and CO., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., 51, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

AUTUMN TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full-powered steamship "GARONNE," 3,376 tons register, 3,000 horse power, from TILBURY DOCKS, LONDON, on the 15th November, for a FIVE WEEKS' CRUISE, visiting LISBON, Tangier, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, for Riviera, Malaga, &c., arriving in London on the 22nd December.

The "Garonne" is fitted with the electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. Number of passengers strictly limited. An experienced surgeon will be carried.

Managers—
F. GREEN & CO., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, & CO., 51, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.
For terms and other particulars apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY & CO., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TO GERMANY,

by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.

The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London, first saloon, £3 15s.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £3 15s. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C., or at Southampton.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-valle, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scoury and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the roebuck of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This

cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsy, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished, by Holloway's simple and effective treatment, which allays in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE
is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free or 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZAUD SAUNDERS, 212, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL PREPAID
ADVERTISEMENTS.3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/3

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rate in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

APARTMENTS, in most pleasant part of Ryde. Suit married couple or single Lady or Gentleman. No children or other lodgers. Terms moderate.—2, Hawthorn-villas, Pelhurst-road, Ryde, I.W.

BOARDING RESIDENCE.—Castle House, 51, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Superior and home-like. Electric light in reception rooms. Terms apply to Miss PINDER (late Bird and Pinder). Established 23 years.

OFFICES TO LET.—Large, light, and lofty; in newly-erected Buildings.—Apply on premises, 56 and 57, Fleet-street.

SWITZERLAND.—Good Winter Quarters. Pension du Lac, Gunten, Lake of Thun, twenty-four hours from London. Terms 25s. per week, including full board and apartments, with bed-room, firing, fishing, &c., free. Proprietor, F. Gütler. References permitted to E. Henley, Esq., 16, Stonebridge Park, N.W.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOARD, RESIDENCE, and EVENING INSTRUCTION in Horticulture and Sciences: lecture theatre, laboratories, library, &c.; home comforts; beautiful grounds; terms including season ticket.—Apply the Chairman, the Horticultural and Technical College (Limited), Swanley, Kent.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Best Profession. Boys and Girls, age 14—25. Certain success. "Practical Guide" free.—SKERRY, 27, Chanery-lane.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, *THE ELOCUTIONIST* (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1s. 2d. Postal instruction. Unsurpassable, irrefragable references.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT by an Experienced Teacher (native). Translations made. Terms moderate.—SEAR BULLION, 15, Daneville-road, Denmark-hill.

THE SPANISH AND FRENCH TAUGHT in four months.—Reply, CARVAL 0, 32, Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall.

MANDOLIN.—This charming and most fashionable instrument is TAUGHT, in a few lessons, by an eminent performer (if desired in the most useful and efficient).—For terms apply by letter to J. R., 41, Gordon-place, Kensington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BYRON-SHELLEY-KEATS in Memoriam. Endowed yearly prizes for essays written in English by women of any nation on the works of these poets. For particulars send addressed halfpenny wrapper to ROSE MAY CRAWSHAY, Broomfield, Breconshire. Price essays of 1886, 1s.

STAMPS! STAMPS!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who acquired Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6s. Black-Drac, 1d. Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 28, Strand, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only send TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, 'what a blessing it would be for me and the 'comps,' and how much greater chance their 'copy' would have of being read." TYPE WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illustrated Guide, post free. How to open respectably from £20. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," Beech-street, London, E.C. Wholesale only.

MIRROR FOR SALE.—First class, 12 ft. by 4. Well framed. Price only £7. Address "Mercury," 29, Digby-road, Finsbury Park.

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT. Their full value return post.—Address, Manufacturing Dentist, 193, Junction-road, Holloway. Established twenty years.

WASHING.—WANTED by experienced Laundress. Old established. Good drying grounds. Terms moderate. All linen insured. Punctual delivery.—Address s, Battersea Park Laundry, 77, Bridge-road, West Battersea.

WASHING.—ARGYLE LAUNDRY WORKS, Springvale, West Kensington Park, W., is the only laundry in London in which the water by a patent process is made quite soft, and thus no chemicals require to be used. Linen sent home perfectly aired.

WASHING.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL. Mrs. NEWMAN, owing to increase of Business, has taken larger premises, and is enabled to take a few more families' work.—Price lists and references on application.—Auckland House, High-street, Battersea.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1888, at 10 A.M., for Town and Country.

THE EXCELSIOR COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1885.)

CAPITAL £450,000,
In 450,000 Shares of £1 each,
Of which 150,000 are offered to the Public for Subscription.

Payments.—2s. 6d. on Application, 5s. on Allotment, and the balance in Calls not exceeding 5s. per share, and subject to one month's notice, within six months.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel G. B. Malletson, C.S.I., 27, West Cromwell-road, London, S.W.

Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., D.C.L., D.L. and J.P. for Sussex, 9, St. Alban's-place, S.W.

G. P. Appleyard, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Halifax Joint Stock Banking Company (Limited), Halifax.

Hon. H. Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec.

Sir James Marshall, C.M.G., D.C.L., late Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, Richmond House, Roehampton Park, S.W.

Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C., D.C.L., ex-Minister of Crown Lands, Province of Quebec.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

Hon. H. Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec.

Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C., D.C.L., &c., ex-Minister of Crown Lands, Province of Quebec.

* J. N. Greenshields, Esq., Advocate and Crown Prosecutor, Province of Quebec.

* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Lumley and Lumley, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Messrs. Archibald Lynch and Foster, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

ARBITRATORS.—Messrs. Arncliffe, Clough, and Norton, Huddersfield; and 33, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.

Major G. R. Fenwick, Sussex-mansions, W.C.

BROKER.—J. V. Watson, Jun., Esq., 5, Copthall-buildings, E.C.; and Stock Exchange, London.

OFFICES (pro tem.).

2, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.

1733, Notre Dame-street, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the rich Copper Mining Property now called the Excelsior Mines, near West Broughton, County Megantic, Province of Quebec, Canada.

The property consists of 4,100 acres of rich mineral land, comprising 2,800 acres freehold, and 1,300 acres of mining rights, held in perpetuity from the Government; there being on the freehold part twelve finished principal shafts, varying in depth from two hundred to three hundred feet, with the exception of two, which are only 25 ft. and 31 ft. deep respectively. All are double compartment shafts. Galleries and tunnels on the top of and in the veins of copper in the main run considerable distances, one being 1,480 feet, while there are several galleries one or two hundred feet long. In these, immense bodies of ore are lying.

On the property already is a large quantity of machinery plant and tools, and the extra machinery required to bring the mines into full working order, and to furnish an output of 100 tons of ore a day, together with additional buildings for sale, would cost, it is estimated, £15,000. This machinery would give an immediate return of 100 tons of ore a day.

The veins, as may be seen from the reports referred to below, vary from 2 feet to 7 feet in width, are well defined, and consist of very high-grade and valuable copper ores, technically termed "bornite," but known in the trade as "peacock," "horse-flesh," "grey silver," and copper "glazes" ores, and assaying from 20 per cent. to 75 per cent. of metallic copper. Beside these veins, there are two distinct beds of copper at a depth of about 40 ft., one showing a thickness of 10 ft. and another of 3 ft. With long galleries, possessing a large face, the beds could be worked after the manner of an open quarry, giving out immense quantities of ore, this ore being brought by a tramway into a neighbouring shaft, already constructed, and then by a shoot into an adit existing at the present moment at the base of the hill. The quantity of ore available is practically illimitable, the tests made throughout the property, by shafts and cuts, showing the immense extent of the ore bodies.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Swansea, have entered into a contract to take the output of the Mines, at the ruling price of copper in the Metal Exchange, up to one hundred tons of ore per day, or ten thousand tons of metallic copper per annum for three and a half years, with option of three more years.

Assays have been made from various quantities of the ore as follows:—

Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Swansea (May 7, 1888), on a sample of specimens furnished them:—

Sample No. 1. Sample No. 2.

Metallic copper 60 per cent. 55 per cent.

Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co., Assayers and Melters to the Bank of England, her Majesty's Mint, &c. (June 23, 1888):—

Sample No. 1. Sample No. 2.

Copper 59.70 31.40

Mr. J. T. Donald, M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Analytical Chemist and Assayer, 124, St. James's-street, Montreal (June 27, 1888):—

Sample No. 1. Sample No. 2.

Copper, 40.10 per cent. 44.95 per cent.

Mr. Lucius Pitkin, Assayer, 138, Pearl-street, New York (December 15, 1887):—

Copper (wet assay) 44.34 per cent.

The following very satisfactory extracts are taken from the reports which have been made as to mines, the originals of which can be seen at the offices of the Company:—

Mr. J. Obalski, Government Mining Engineer of the Province of Quebec, Graduate of l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris, Quebec, Dominion of Canada, under date of 6th July, 1888—of whom the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, writes: "His reports are amongst the most valuable documents filed with the Government"—says, after carefully giving the result of his examination of the mines in detail:—

"These are not accidental deposits, but are rather a wide field of fissures filled with mineral and inter-

stratified beds. The property has a great value, proved by the work already done and by the high percentage of the ore. As stated above, I consider that there exist other beds and veins not yet discovered, and I have no doubt that the property with proper plant and management will give a large output. My opinion is confirmed by those of eminent geologists and engineers who have visited the property."

The estimated profits on an output of 100 tons a day may be calculated as follows: Cost of labour, fuel, &c., in getting out 100 tons of ore, freight to England, including cartage to Broughton railway station, £375.

At per ton of metallic copper £35

Selling price of 100 tons of ore at 30 per cent. of copper per ton, delivered at Swansea .. £746

Deduct cost delivered at Swansea or Liverpool of 100 tons of 30 per cent. ore .. 375

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from the capital of San Paulo. It is estimated that this year these numbers will be largely exceeded.

The Province is intersected by about 2,150 kilometres of railroad, with a capital of Rs.18,455,000; or £20,639,687, distributed as follows:—

The San Paulo Railway (Santos Jundiaby Railway). Rs.23,555,000
Other Brazilian Railways 159,900,000

Rs.184,455,000

Among these Brazilian Railways are the Western of San Paulo (Paulista) and the San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and the Mogiana Companies, all three well-known in England as among the most prosperous railways in the Brazilian Empire. The railway system of the Province of San Paulo comprises 25 per cent. of the total length of railway lines constructed throughout the whole Empire of Brazil.

The Memorandum of the President gives some particulars of the population and staple trade, and shows that the whole debt of the Province at the end of 1887 amounted to Rs.2,831,285,631, or £318,500, comprising—

Rs.1,153,000,000, or £129,700 Floating Debt, and Rs.1,678,285,631, or £188,799 Floating Debt.

An amount of Rs.6,753,695,375, or £759,799, was due to the Province from railway companies for advances, of which full particulars are given in the Memorandum of the President, and which are gradually being repaid.

The Budget estimate for the year 1888-9, based on the average of the last three years, and excluding the cost of the Immigration Service, which is to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the present loan, places the revenue at Rs.4,591,580,000, equal at the par exchange of 27d. to £516,560 and the expenditure at Rs.4,075,998,000, equal at the same exchange to £488,540

Leaving a surplus of £58,011

The value of the exports, which in 1881-82 amounted to Rs.11,782,750,000, or £4,700,559, had risen in 1886-87 to Rs.90,316,166,000, or £10,160,563, and this rapid development, together with the total abolition of slavery throughout the Empire of Brazil, has induced an enormous demand for labour, and compelled the Government of the Province to provide special funds for the promotion and assistance of further European immigration.

The Subscription List will be opened on Monday, the 15th and closed on or before the 17th October.

Application must be made on the annexed form, and must be lodged at the office of Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons, with a deposit of 5 per cent. on the sum applied for.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. In case a less number of bonds are allotted than are subscribed the surplus of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

In default of payment of the respective instalments at the due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Script certificates to bearer will be issued against allotment letters and receipts, and exchanged for the definitive bonds as soon as possible all after the instalments are paid.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained of Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons, 31, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Copies of the memorandum of the President and extract of the Law authorizing the Loan may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff, Doddgson, and Cox, 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C. London, 15th October, 1888.

No.....

FORM OF APPLICATION.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

PROVINCE OF SAN PAULO FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

ISSUE OF £787,500 in BONDS of £100, £500, and £1,000.

Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons, London, request that you will allot to

£..... Pounds nominal capital of the above loan, on which

enclose the requisite deposit of Five per cent., or £.....

and agree to accept that amount or any less sum that may be allotted to, and to pay the balance of such allotment according to the conditions of your Prospectus dated 15th October, 1888.

Signature.....

Name in full.....

Address.....

Date.....

Established 1863

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,

20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET.

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

Reserve Fund—SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, F. H. ROCKE.

Established 1867.

Total advances made exceed £1,335,685.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to

W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICES,

Threatneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.

FIRE. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.

LIFE. Established 1810. Low premiums. Large Cash Bonuses. Investment Policies. Liberal conditions. Immediate settlements.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.

27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.

Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,622.

CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Large profits

quickly made by investing £10 upwards under a thoroughly reliable system, tested successfully for 7 years. Full details in Explanatory Book (3rd edit.), sent post free.—Address: GEO. EVANS and CO.,

Stockbrokers 24, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C.

THIS DAY, AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS, BOOKSELLERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
Crown 4to. In Coloured Wrapper.

Price **THREEPENNY**. Post free, **THREEPENNY-HALFPENNY**,

A COMPLETE and ACCURATE TRANSLATION

OF

THE SUPPRESSED DIARY

OF THE LATE

EMPEROR FREDERICK.

This Translation differs from any other yet published in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, and not merely the few and garbled extracts which have alone appeared in this country.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
MARIETTA and NORTH GEORGIA
RAILWAY SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORT-
GAGE GOLD BONDS, redeemable 1937, and
1,500,000 dols. KNOXVILLE, CUMBERLAND
GAP, and LOUISVILLE RAILROAD FIVE
PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD
BONDS, redeemable 1928.

The first-named are the unsold balance of about
1,500,000 dols. First Mortgage Bonds on the line
from Atlanta, Ga., to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance
of 210 miles, and 50 miles branch lines, of which
112 miles are already completed and in operation.
Towards its construction a sum of 975,000 dols. (in
which sum is included a subscription of 275,000 dols.
from the City of Knoxville conditioned upon the
completion of the road by August, 1890) has already
been provided, and is represented by the ordinary
stock of the road at par.

The mortgage was made to the Central Trust
Company of New York subject to outstanding
bonds on a portion of the road aggregating 1,166,000
dols., exchangeable for bonds secured by this mort-
gage, of which more than half have actually been
exchanged. The mortgage secures bonds at the
rate of 20,000 dols. per mile on the railway between
Murphy and Knoxville, about 100 miles, and
at the rate of 15,000 dols. per mile on the
remaining 160 miles. The bonds are to be
issued against certificates of the completion
of the construction of sections, and the proceeds of
this issue will only be paid over to the Com-
pany proportionately against such certificates.

The second-named security constitutes the entire
issue of the first mortgage bonds on the line from
Knoxville to and through the tunnel at Cumber-
land Gap, a distance of sixty-five miles. Power is
reserved to issue a further 500,000 dols. for exten-
sions should they be constructed, at the rate of not
exceeding 15,000 dols. per mile. Towards the con-
struction of this road 525,000 dols. has already been
provided, including 225,000 dols. from the City of
Knoxville conditioned upon the completion of the
road by August, 1889. The proceeds of these
bonds will be paid over to the Company against
certificates of the completion of the construction of
sections.

Security has been given that both roads will be
completed with the proceeds of the first mortgage
bonds in addition to the amounts already expended
upon them, and the amounts to be received from the
City of Knoxville.

The two lines will form together a continuous line
of road from Atlanta to and through the Cumber-
land Mountains, where a connection will be made
with an extension of the Louisville and Nashville
Railroad, now being made under a contract dated
the 16th February, 1888.

The Marietta and North Georgia Bonds bear inter-
est at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on
the 1st of January and the 1st of July; and the
Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Railroad
Bonds bear interest at 5 per cent., payable the 1st of
June and the 1st of December.

The Bonds are offered for sale together, as the
two roads in reality form one line of railway, which
will probably hereafter be consolidated.

The RAILWAY COMPANIES are prepared to
RECEIVE APPLICATIONS through Messrs.
C. J. HAMBRO and SON for the above-mentioned
BONDS, at the price of £206 and £176 per bond of
1,000 dols. respectively, payable as follows—

For the Marietta and North Georgia Bonds.	For the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Bonds.
£10 on application.	£10 on application.
40 on allotment.	40 on allotment.
50 on 16th Nov., 1888.	40 on 16th Nov., 1888.
50 on 17th Dec., 1888.	40 on 17th Dec., 1888.
56 on 16th Jan., 1889.	46 on 16th Jan., 1889.

Failure to pay any instalment will render the
amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Scrap certificates to bearer will be issued in
exchange for allotment letters as soon as possible.
Attached to the scrip will be two coupons for the
first two half-years interest due in respect of the
Marietta and North Georgia bonds on the 1st of
January and 1st of July, 1889; and in respect of the
Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville bonds
on the 1st of December, 1888, and the 1st of June,
1889. The scrip certificates will in due course be
exchanged for bonds.

These railways connect the important points of
Atlanta, Knoxville, and Cumberland Gap, and the
precise status of the two companies is set forth in
the letter of Mr. Eager, the General Manager of
both lines, which may be obtained with the Pros-
pectus. At the instance of the American Association
(Limited), Mr. Jacob H. Gerson, C.E., of Man-
chester, was sent to America to examine these roads
and their sources of business, and his confirmation
of Mr. Eager's statements appear at the foot of that
gentleman's letter.

Appended to the Prospectus will be found a copy
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ville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Railroad to
two of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad,
are to be made to Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son,
on the prepared form, together with a deposit of
£10 per bond on the amount applied for. In case
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